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Red Star Belgrade Wins European Soccer's Champions' Cup
Pascal Oieneta, Olympique Marseille's goalkeeper, diving to save a shot by the Red Star Belgrade midfielder Robert Prosinecki on Wednesday in Bari, Italy. Belgrade won Europe's Club Champions' Cup final on penalty kicks, 5-3. Page 19.

Change in Kuwait: U.S. Settles for Less

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, although frustrated with the behavior of Kuwait's rulers since the Gulf war ended, has concluded that the United States can have only a limited effect on the pace of democratization and change in the liberated emirate, according to senior policymakers.

In recent weeks, Kuwait has repeatedly jarred the administration with the trials of suspected Iraqi collaborators, the extension of martial law and a cool attitude toward the Middle East peace process.

Despite the frustrations, administration officials have decided to mute public criticism

of Kuwait and instead seek relatively small changes, such as the opening of Kuwait's trials.

The White House announced Tuesday that the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad

A Gulf war lesson: The terrible swift sword of modern warriors is mobility. Page 7.

as Sabah, telephoned President George Bush, who was vacationing in Maine, to discuss the internal situation in Kuwait and the Middle East peace process.

The call was to explain the announcement Monday that Kuwait had extended martial law for another month and to answer U.S.

concerns about fair treatment for defendants accused of collaboration with the Iraqi occupation.

The White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Bush and the emir had discussed "the progress that the emir was making in restoring governmental institutions to that country."

Mr. Fitzwater said the president had again raised the issue of the trials. According to Mr. Fitzwater, Mr. Bush said that Kuwait had made considerable progress in that area, and that the emir was responsive.

Questioned about the extension of martial

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Ethiopian Rebels Open Fire On Demonstrators in Capital Several Are Killed In Addis Ababa

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

ADDIS ABABA — Tigrean rebel fighters occupying Addis Ababa opened fire Wednesday on groups of several thousand marchers, who were demonstrating mainly against American diplomatic intervention in Ethiopia.

Several people were killed and many were wounded.

The breakdown of order represented a severe setback to the efforts of the Bush administration and the loose coalition of guerrilla groups to produce a peaceful transition after the overthrow of the Marxist regime of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The violence also underscored that ethnic tensions were running high between the Amhara ethnic group that lives in the capital and the northern Tigreans who dominate the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The rebels took over the capital Tuesday as the army collapsed.

The Tigreans are supposed to govern the capital until they and their guerrilla partners of Eritreans and Oromo ethnic descent can meet to form a coalition interim government by July 1.

The three rebel factions, who want varying degrees of autonomy from Addis Ababa, made a tactical alliance to achieve victory.

The Tigreans stormed the presidential palace and occupied the city after consulting with American diplomats, who were in London seeking to mediate a settlement to the civil war. U.S. diplomats called on the guerrillas to assure order.

Riots and some looting occurred around the city Wednesday after the transmission of radio reports in Addis Ababa announcing that Herman J. Cohen, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said in London that the people of Eritrea deserved the opportunity to vote for independence.

At a news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Cohen said only that the United States supported Eritrea's right to decide its future.

Students at the University of Addis Ababa and others interpreted the report as meaning that the United States had reversed its traditional policy favoring a united Ethiopia and now supported the secession of the Red Sea province.

"I'm very apprehensive because the demonstrations were very spontaneous," said Aminu Hussein, a political science professor at the University of Addis Ababa. "The people think they have been betrayed by the United States."

Some of the marchers chanted such slogans as

See REBELS, Page 2

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — The leader of the rebel group that won control of Ethiopia's Red Sea province of Eritrea earlier this month said Wednesday that the group would form its own separate provisional government until a United Nations-supervised referendum on Eritrean independence could be held.

The rebel leader, Issaias Afewerki, secretary-general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, gave no date for the proposed referendum.

"There is only one question: Whether Eritrea becomes independent or remains a part of Ethiopia," he said at a news conference in London.

Until the referendum can be held, the Eritreans will consider themselves in neither status, he said, and they will run their own domestic affairs.

American officials have brokered a conference of victorious rebel groups that decided Tuesday to form a temporary administration in Addis Ababa under the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, which was based in Tigre Province.

All-party talks would open by July 1 on a more broadly based national provisional government.

Mr. Afewerki said the Eritreans would cooperate with the temporary administration, but would not become a part of it.

An American diplomat said the mediator, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Herman J. Cohen, was not surprised by the Eritrean announcement. He held separate meetings with all the groups, but made no comment.

Privately, another American official said the Eritreans had assured the United States earlier this spring that they were prepared to wait "a couple of years" before holding the referendum, which they clearly expect to result in complete independence for their province.

At a news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Cohen carefully said only that the United States supported Eritrea's right to decide its own future.

Mr. Afewerki did not make clear whether the Eritrean provisional government would let the province take part in national elections for a constituent assembly, itself to decide Ethiopia's future, if the referendum had not taken place by then.

On Tuesday, all three groups agreed to hold national elections for a constituent assembly to decide Ethiopia's future within 9 to 12 months, but Mr. Afewerki and other leaders have since said that the election date could easily be pushed back.

Mr. Cohen said the United States accepted a mediating role at the request of all parties, with the

Bush Plan Sets Out Mideast Arms Ban

Call for Restraint Seeks Political Middle Ground

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

COLORADO SPRINGS — President George Bush on Wednesday unveiled his long-delayed proposal to ban weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. The proposal represents an effort to find the middle ground between his pledge to curb the region's arms race and the political pressures that have frustrated American diplomacy since the Gulf war.

The initiative, which Mr. Bush announced in a commencement speech to the Air Force Academy here, focused on a proposed freeze and eventual ban on ballistic missiles, a ban on poison gas weapons and an end to production of materials for use in nuclear weapons.

The United States and its allies do not want to limit their ability to sell aircraft, tanks and other conventional weapons to their clients in the Middle East, while U.S. allies in the region, especially Israel, continue to seek major arms purchases.

But Mr. Bush did include a proposal that the world's five biggest arms suppliers establish guidelines "for restraints on destabilizing transfers of conventional arms" to the region.

Borrowing from a Canadian proposal, Mr. Bush called for a meeting of the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain in Paris as early as next month to begin writing the guidelines.

But under Mr. Bush's plan, the meeting would not be conducted by heads of state, as proposed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, but by lower-level officials.

The plan seemed certain to face formidable obstacles in a region where governments have spent decades arming themselves as rapidly as possible to keep their neighbors at bay.

Parts of the plan, notably those on nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, relate primarily to Israel, which has already complained of being unfairly singled out.

Mr. Bush's proposal treats this issue as circumstantially as possible, referring to the "eventual creation of a regional nuclear-free zone."

That has the most direct effect on Israel, which is believed to be the only country in the region with nuclear weapons. But the plan does not specifically mention Israel or provide any timetable for ridding the Middle East of nuclear weapons.

The proposal marked the fulfillment of a promise Mr. Bush made in an address to Congress on March 6. His efforts had been delayed for nearly two months while he waited to see whether Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d would produce a breakthrough in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Although Mr. Baker's efforts are still not conclusive, the president decided to make his arms control plan public before the dissipation of political momentum that he believes was produced by the allied victory in the Gulf. He did so in hopes of combining arms control discussions with political negotiations.

Mr. Bush said he hoped his proposal could eventually provide the framework for global arms control. But he said he wanted to begin with the Middle East because "nowhere are the dangers of weapons proliferation more urgent."

"Halting the proliferation of conventional and unconventional weapons in the Middle East, while supporting the legitimate need of every state to defend itself, will require the cooperation of many states, in the region and around the world," Mr. Bush said.

"It won't be easy, but the path to peace never is," he said.

The plan does not envision any specific treaties, accords or conventions, at least in its initial phases. It is rather "an exercise in collective restraint," a senior administration official said.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said there was "a sense of opportunity" in the administration for a Middle East arms control proposal.

The proposal, the official said, provides a chance to "test how much countries are willing to do and not to do."

But it remains to be seen how much support, the proposal will gain among the major arms suppliers and the nations of the Middle East, which have long resisted any arms control regimes out of fear that their neighbors would acquire more powerful weapons.

As outlined by the White House, the president's proposal includes these elements:

• An effort by the five major arms suppliers to identify the kinds of conventional weapons that most

See SAFETY, Page 8

Hussein Family Tightens Grip

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the three months since the end of the Gulf war, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has sought to tighten his grip on power by turning over key functions of government to trusted family members.

He has also taken steps intended to portray Iraq as committed to "democratization," by holding autonomy talks with Kurdish leaders, abolishing the secret Revolutionary Court, easing restrictions on travel and news organizations, and promising to hold elections and disband the ruling Revolutionary Command Council.

"So far, I don't see anyone new emerging in the Iraqi elite," said Amatzia Baram, an Israeli who wrote a book on the culture and ideology of Iraq under the current government. "There is just a shuffling of the cards and shuffling them in a way that makes him more important than ever. Sure, he's sharing power — with his family."

Since Iraq's devastating military defeat, Mr. Hussein has adjusted his cabinet twice, shifting the portfolios of longtime senior officials

and promoting other officials known for their personal loyalty. On the surface, the reshuffling looked as if the president was moving to democratize.

In March, for example, he relinquished the title of prime minister and gave it to Saddam Hamadi, a Shiite from Karbala who has held several important positions in the government over the years. Mr. Hamadi is an urban, English-speaking agricultural economist, who was educated at the University of Wisconsin. He is responsible for the economic and physical reconstruction of the country and has enjoyed a high profile in the last few months, visiting towns and cities around the country, giving news conferences, appearing on Iraqi television and giving speeches to the National Assembly.

Other officials who are continuing in the public eye are Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, who is leading the negotiations with the Kurds, and Tariq Aziz, who lost his post as foreign minister but who remains considerable

press in Baghdad. "They refuse to do it. They think of only how to make more money."

In the United States, X-ray checks of check-in baggage are required at all major airports, and screening is the rule at most large airports in Western

In the tape of the Landa Air pilot's last words after leaving Bangkok, not a hint of trouble. Page 3.

Europe. Elsewhere in the world, standards vary widely.

Although Thai authorities at first said it would have been impossible to put a bomb aboard the Austrian-owned Boeing 767-300, which crashed on Sunday with the loss of 223 passengers and crew, it later became

apparent that baggage loaded into the hold of the plane had not been X-rayed. On bigger airlines, in theory, it would have been.

Thai authorities introduced the requirement for X-ray checks in January at the height of the Gulf crisis after Western intelligence agencies pinpointed Bangkok as a possible focus of terrorist activity.

The requirement was dropped earlier this month, and Landa Air, along with a number of other smaller carriers, eliminated the X-ray baggage searches, according to airport officials. Passengers had no way of knowing that baggage was not being X-rayed.

Landa Air has only one flight a week out of Bangkok, and a small local staff. Industry sources said that the X-ray requirement caused considerable problems

for the airline, which had only two long-range aircraft, because flights frequently were delayed.

"At present, it is up to each airline to make its own assessment of the security risk," said a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association in Geneva.

Security measures range from the legal minimum at all airports — a search of hand luggage and reconciliation of passengers and their luggage — to the procedure followed by El Al, the Israeli airline: a hand search of all luggage and detailed interrogation of passengers.

As a small carrier from a neutral country with a low profile, Landa Air was apparently not considered an

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An Ethiopian demonstrator, left, pleading Wednesday for his release after rebels arrived to break up a street gathering in Addis Ababa.

Bangkok Aftermath: Airport Safety Can Be a Relative Thing

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The Landa Air disaster in Thailand reveals dramatic variations in security standards among airlines — sometimes at the same major airports.

Airline industry sources said some smaller airlines did not impose full security checks, unless required to do so by law, because of expense and insufficient staffing.

Raphael Rahov, the Far East manager for International Consultants on Targeted Security, a private security organization, said most airlines tried to spend as little as possible on security.

"How much they spend in comparison to ticketing or marketing is almost zero," he told The Associated

Press in Bangkok. "They refuse to do it. They think of only how to make more money."

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Thinking Better, Europe Ends Its Snub of the American MBA

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — After 70 years without a graduate business school, Cambridge University will offer the MBA degree starting in October. Eager not to fall behind its archrival, Oxford University is soliciting money to open a \$36 million business school in 1993 that could become the university's largest graduate program.

This embrace of the degree of master of business administration is probably the clearest sign of how that American invention, the MBA, is taking Europe by storm.

Until recently, business schools in Europe were decidedly unpopular. Many Europeans sneered at them as incubators of cold-hearted capitalists or dumping grounds for students not smart enough to study sciences or semiconductors.

But more and more of Europe's brightest students

are heading to business school, now that entrepreneurs are hailed as heroes and leftist ideas are losing their grip on the young.

"There's a complete change in attitudes," said Bruno Dufour, dean of the Lyon Graduate School of Business. "Industry and students see that with a barrier-free Europe on the way, we are going to need more managers who have a broad European background, who have sophisticated educations."

Leo Murray, dean of the Cranfield Business School in Britain, said: "There is a copying of America. People see the MBA as a way to accelerate their careers."

One of Europe's oldest business schools, Insead, the European Institute of Business Administration, near Paris, recently increased its MBA enrollment to 450 from 300 and is considering a jump to 600. In Milan, the University of Bicocca's business school has raised its enrollment by 50 percent. In

Sweden, there are plans to establish three MBA programs.

And in Eastern Europe, business schools have sprouted in Warsaw, Prague and Budapest.

"Europe's business schools are where American business schools were in the 1960s when the MBA boom was just starting," said Jean-Pierre Salzman, director of external affairs for Insead.

By many estimates, the number of MBAs granted each year in Europe has doubled since 1987, to about 7,000, with some experts putting the number at 10,000. Some see another 50 percent jump over the next four years. In the United States, about 70,000 degrees are granted each year.

Many young people are choosing business school after seeing how some Europeans scurried up the corporate ladder and salary scale with MBAs earned in the United States. Now more young Europeans are choosing schools in Europe rather than in Ameri-

ca, believing they will be better prepared that way for careers in Europe.

"The American schools are very American-oriented, and most of the cases you study there involve American companies," said Ian Charles Stewart, a graduate of the International Institute for Management Development, in Lausanne, Switzerland.

"Ultimately I wanted to work in Europe," he added, "so it didn't make sense to go to the States." He is now business development manager for Pearson PLC, the British publishing group.

At some of Europe's best business schools, like IMD, the average starting salaries after graduation are several thousand dollars higher than the Harvard Business School's level of \$63,000. But the European graduates are often older and have more work experience. IMD says people who finish its one-year

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| Dow Jones | The Dollar |
| Up 10.73 | to New York |
| 2,988.50 | DM 1.714 |
| | Pound 1.7274 |
| | Yen 188.10 |
| | FF 5.8155 |

German Socialists Choose New Leader

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BREMEN, Germany — The German Social Democrats on Wednesday elected a new national leader, Björn Engholm, who is chancellor of the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein.

Mr. Engholm, 51, predicted that Social Democratic victories in state elections in recent years had opened the way for a national victory in 1994.

"German Social Democrats are on their way to renewed responsibility for our country," he said.

Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, both Social Democrats, served as chancellor in Bonn from 1969 to 1982.

Mr. Engholm succeeds Hans-Jochen Vogel, who became party chairman in 1987. Mr. Engholm was education minister in the last Social Democratic national government.

He struck a moderate tone at the party congress. Unopposed, he received 458 of the 470 votes.

He supported a compromise on

Bonn's new world role — sending troops abroad in peace-keeping missions rather than on military missions, as proposed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He also supported a breakdown of barriers between prosperous West Germany and the struggling East.

He pledged to open the center-left Social Democratic Party more to the business world and warned Germans not to forget the strong economic challenges they faced from Japan, Southeast Asia and the United States.

The Social Democratic Party suffered its worst defeat in three decades in December when Oskar Lafontaine won only 33.5 percent of the vote against Chancellor Kohl, triumphant as chancellor of a reunited Germany.

Reflecting anti-war feeling among the Social Democrats, Mr. Engholm said that German troops, barred by law from operating outside the NATO region, should join only peacekeeping or environmental protection units. (Reuters, AP)



ROMANIA SENTENCES — Former security police officers who were sentenced in Bucharest on Wednesday for killings in the city of Timisoara in December 1989 in an attempt to suppress the revolution that swept Nicolae Ceausescu from power and led to his execution. A former general, Marin Neagoe, was sentenced to seven years in prison, the most severe sentence yet in the trials.

NATO'S Radical Changes: Maneuvering to Outflank the EC

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — By announcing radical changes in NATO's military structure in response to a sharply reduced Soviet threat, the alliance has simultaneously sought to forestall moves by the European Community to develop an independent defense capability.

After a two-day meeting here, defense ministers stressed Wednesday that European security should still be primarily guaranteed by a U.S.-led North Atlantic Treaty Organization and that any EC defense role should be subsidiary to the Atlantic alliance.

They also disclosed that European countries will play a more prominent role in NATO's new military structure through the creation of a British-led Rapid Reaction Corps and development of seven other multinational corps, several of them to be commanded by European officers.

"The allies are agreed that the Europeans could and should take a greater responsibility for the collective

defense of Europe and that this European effort will not undermine but strengthen the Atlantic alliance," the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said Wednesday.

This view was echoed in a final communiqué noting that "the efforts to develop a European security identity and defense role should lead to a strengthened European pillar within the alliance," but also emphasizing that NATO remained the essential forum for Western cooperation.

The immediate effect of the reorganization is to isolate France, which has taken the lead in trying to promote a new defense capability for the 12-nation EC. France is a member of NATO, but since 1966 its armed forces have not belonged to the integrated military command.

Apparently in response to NATO's moves, President François Mitterrand told the cabinet Wednesday that France remained a loyal ally, but was also determined to preserve its independence in relation to the 16-member alliance. France did not participate in the Brussels meeting.

Although the restructuring of NATO was primarily prompted by the collapse of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliance and to a lesser extent by the lessons of the Gulf war, Atlantic alliance officials have in recent months been distracted by the Community's efforts to define a new defense and security responsibility.

Amid speculation that the Western European Union, a nine-nation regional defense body, might be absorbed by the European Community, American and British officials also expressed alarm that NATO might be weakened by the emergence of a parallel and potentially competing defense group.

With the security debate still raging inside the community, however, NATO officials believe the alliance has now seized the initiative by spelling out a new

military structure that prepares it to deal with new kinds of threats at the same time as increasing Europe's involvement in regional security arrangements.

No less significant, the officials said, while American troop strength in Europe will be gradually reduced in the 1990s, the new structure continues to give the United States a central role.

"We intend to maintain significant forces in Europe as well as a substantial capability to reinforce," the U.S. secretary of defense, Dick Cheney, said Wednesday.

By the mid-1990s, we expect to have a corps headquarters, two army divisions and corps support elements in Europe," he said. "We will also continue to provide significant air and naval forces."

Mr. Wörner said the new organization would bring substantial reductions in long-term defense spending, warning that in the short term it would add costs. Mr. Cheney also cautioned that "you have to spend money up front in order to save money in the long term."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Car Bomb Kills 6 in Catalan Town

VICH, Spain (AP) — A powerful car bomb rocked a Civil Guard barracks Wednesday in this Catalan town, killing six people, three of them children, a government spokesman said. Forty-five people were injured.

Vich is 30 miles (50 kilometers) north of Barcelona and will be the site of roller hockey competition in the 1992 Summer Olympics at which Barcelona is the host.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombing. The Basque separatist group ETA set off a car bomb last year in a town 12 miles north of Barcelona, killing six policemen. ETA carries out attacks all over Spain.

France Acts to Probe Youth's Death

PARIS (APF) — Prime Minister Edith Cresson acknowledged Wednesday in parliament that an asthmatic youth, Aissa Itich, who died in police custody after riots in a mainly immigrant suburb of Paris, did not have the medicine he needed. "Mrs. Cresson said she had asked for an investigation."

The 18-year-old died at the police station after being held there for two days in connection with the rioting in Mantes-la-Jolie, west of Paris.

The family of Aissa Itich had accused the police of killing their 18-year-old son. The police refused to pass on medicine to his son while he took it to the police station.

Genetic Test for Kennedy Nephew

PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — Genetic tests indicate that Patrick Kennedy Smith had sex with a woman who has accused him of raping her at the Kennedy family estate here.

A DNA analysis made public on Tuesday apparently showed a match between Mr. Smith's blood and evidence taken from the body and semen of his accuser, Mr. Smith, 30, is to be arraigned Friday on charges of rape and battery. He has denied doing anything illegal, and has not explained or denied having had sexual intercourse with the woman. But his nephew, Patrick Kennedy, son of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, has asked the authorities that Mr. Smith told him he had had sex with the 25-year-old woman.

Prosecutors and the police consider DNA tests to be highly reliable in evidence of sexual contact. But the results do not indicate whether the rape was used.

Greenpeace Assesses Gulf Casualties

WASHINGTON (AP) — Although noting that the United States and its allies could be seen as having paved the way for positive environmental action, Greenpeace said Wednesday that more than 150,000 people had died as a result of the Gulf war.

From 5,000 to 15,000 Iraqi civilians died in aerial bombings, the organization estimated, and 100,000 to 120,000 Iraqi troops were killed in action. According to the report, at least 5 million people have lost their homes or jobs.

Greenpeace plans to send a ship to the Gulf to assess the damage to the oil spill and fires, calling Iraq's behavior "gross." It also intends to lobby for a treaty to protect the environment in times of war.

The L.A. Beating Victim Is Arrested

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Rodney King, whose beating by the police created a national uproar, was arrested for allegedly trying to run down an undercover vice officer in the Hollywood area, authorities said Wednesday.

Mr. King, 25, was released Wednesday morning seven hours after his arrest and was not booked but faces an assault with a deadly weapon charge. The officer was only slightly hurt, suffering a minor leg sprain.

Four officers are awaiting trial in Mr. King's beating. The county grand jury wrapped up its investigation of the case last month without indicting any of the other 17 officers who were at the scene but did nothing to stop the beating. The videotaped images of the uniformed officers repeatedly kicking and striking Mr. King have sparked outrage nationwide and prompted calls for the ouster of the Los Angeles Police chief, Daryl Gates.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Paris Faces Metro and Bus Strike

PARIS (HT) — Paris transportation workers are planning a partial Metro and bus strike on Friday that is expected to halt at least 50 percent of services.

Rail unions also threatened further strikes in the first half of June. The strikes are over pay and pensions.

Air Inter, France's domestic airline, cut about one in three of its services Wednesday in the first day of a two-day strike by engineers who fear they will lose their jobs with the introduction of A-320 aircraft that require two instead of three crew members.

Germany inaugurated a new generation of high-speed trains on Wednesday. Deutsche Bundesbahn's luxury Inter-City Express trains, traveling at up to 280 kilometers an hour (175 miles an hour), begin with a hobby north-south service between Hamburg and Munich and will cut journey time on the 340-kilometer Hamburg-Frankfurt stretch by an hour to three and a half hours.

South Korea and the Soviet Union concluded an aviation agreement Wednesday providing legal support for flight services between the two countries. South Korean airlines now may fly from Seoul, Pusan, Incheon, Chinhae, Khabarovsk or another Soviet city via the Chinese cities of Beijing, Shanghai or Harbin. Soviet planes may fly to Seoul, Pusan, Chinhae from Moscow, Leningrad or Khabarovsk via Beijing. Under the agreement, South Korean airlines are also officially allowed to fly on to European points over Siberia.

The Weather



| North America | Europe | Asia |
|---|---|--|
| High heat and humidity will dominate the weather picture over the eastern United States today as the heat wave continues. Scattered thunderstorms will provide some relief from the heat in the Midwest and along the western Gulf coast. | Heavy rain will shift out of the British Isles into the North Atlantic today. The heavy rain will be replaced by heavy showers and rain in the British Isles and Ireland today. A second wave of rain will move into the British Isles and Ireland today. A second wave of rain will move into the British Isles and Ireland today. | Rain will end the heat in the North Pacific today. The rain will be replaced by heavy showers and rain in the North Pacific today. A second wave of rain will move into the North Pacific today. A second wave of rain will move into the North Pacific today. |

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Police Break Up Tirana Rally Backing Miners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TIRANA, Albania — Policemen fired weapons into the air and used water cannon on Wednesday to disperse more than 10,000 people rallying in the center of the capital to support miners on a hunger strike. Several people were injured.

The rally was called by the independent Federation of Trade Unions to support 100 miners who have been protesting for five days 120 meters (400 feet) underground in the

Vallias mine near Tirana. The fast is part of a nationwide strike for higher wages and better working conditions.

After the police moved in, the demonstrators retaliated by setting fire to three police vehicles and a fire truck. A doctor at a Tirana hospital confirmed there had been some injured but could not give figures.

An Interior Ministry spokesman warned Tuesday night that any demonstration would be considered illegal and would be broken up.

The demonstrators chanted "Resign! Resign!" "Miners!" and "Alia the Dog!" referring to the Communist president, Ramiz Alia.

The hunger strikers have barricaded themselves in the mine to support a strike of 350,000 workers, about 70 percent of the Albanian workforce. The general strike entered its 14th day Wednesday. The miners also demand an investigation into the shooting of four opposition activists in April during demonstrations in Shkoder. (Reuters, AP)

CAPITAL: Eritrean Rebel Plans

(Continued from page 1)

goal of arranging an end to the fighting and avoiding continued mass starvation and the migration of refugees.

He also acknowledged that Ethiopia's position at the gateway to the Red Sea opposite a key U.S. ally, Saudi Arabia, made it of strategic interest to Washington.

Moscow, which had backed the regime of the deposed president, Mengistu Haile Mariam, until a few years ago, looked on benignly at the U.S. peacekeeping effort. Mr. Afwerki said Wednesday that Soviet representatives in London had told him that the Kremlin would work with the United States to try to solve the political problems.

The leader of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, Meles Zenawi, said Tuesday that he was committed to holding a referendum in Eritrea.

"We are satisfied with the position," Mr. Afwerki said. He pledged that overseas aid would be allowed through Eritrean ports. He said the United States government had been the major donor so far.

Asked if the Eritrean group had arrested officials of the Mengistu regime, Mr. Afwerki said: "Yes. A big number. Many. You can even assume thousands."

He said that some would be tried for war crimes.

A leader of the Oromo Liberation Front, the third major party in the conference in London, said Wednesday that it would also seek a referendum to decide whether the Oromo people, believed to be about half the total 52 million Ethiopian population, should remain part of Ethiopia or have an independent homeland. The Oromo claim covers most of southern Ethiopia from the Ogaden desert in the southeast to the Sudanese border in the southwest.

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Foe of U.S. Re-elected By Iranian Parliament

TEHRAN — The Iranian Parliament re-elected its radical speaker, Mehdi Karubi, by a wide majority on Wednesday. He is a strong opponent of any move to restore relations with the United States.

Mr. Karubi, a member of the Militant Clergy faction, often says that Washington can never be Iran's friend and that Israel should be opposed by force. "We will have relations with all countries of the world except for the United States, Israel and South Africa," he said last week.

Banker Explodes Off Angola

OSLO — A crewman was killed and four others were missing after an explosion aboard the Liberian supertanker APT Summer off Angola, the Norwegian Rescue Service reported Wednesday after monitoring distress calls.

In Press

By Michael...

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In Pressing Burma for Democracy, EC Seeks Asia's Help

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE—EC countries will ask key Southeast Asian nations on Thursday to apply increasing international pressure on the military regime in Burma to observe human rights and transfer power to elected civilians.

Western officials said Wednesday that areas of cooperation could include an agreement to embargo arms supplies to Burma, trade sanctions and joint support for a United Nations resolution later this year calling for democratic government in Burma.

But Asian officials said they were wary of the plan—which is backed by the United States, Australia and other Western nations—because it would represent unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of a Third World nation.

Foreign and economic ministers from ASEAN are holding three days of talks in Luxembourg with their

counterparts from the European Community, starting Thursday.

A British official in London said that EC representatives would be "trying to find areas in which we could act jointly with ASEAN to influence the Burmese authorities to make progress towards good government."

After shooting thousands of Burmese civilians to put down a nationwide uprising for democracy in 1988, the military allowed national elections to take place just over a year ago, on May 27, 1990.

The opposition National League for Democracy won a landslide victory. But the armed forces, ruling as the State Law and Order Restoration Command, refused to hand over power. Since then, the regime has systematically suppressed the league and other critics.

The Australian foreign minister, Gareth Evans, said recently that it was increasingly difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Burmese election was "a fraud designed by the military only to flush out the next layer of dissident democratic leaders."

Those exposed, he said, could then be crushed more easily and effectively.

Asia Watch, a rights group based in New York, said in a report on Burma that "a more forceful response by the international community could be critical in helping to bring about an end to the abuses of fundamental human rights." These abuses include killings, torture and arrests without trial.

Western diplomats said that the international operation in support of Kurdish refugees in Iraq had set a precedent for collective action on human rights that could be applied to Burma.

But they said that although many Western nations had agreed not to supply arms to Burma, to suspend all but humanitarian aid and to reduce trade to a minimum, international pressure had no chance of being effective unless ASEAN countries and China agreed to join.

The ASEAN countries are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. Thailand and Singapore are leading trade partners of Burma. Western intelligence sources say that China, Yugoslavia and Poland have agreed to sell arms to Burma.

They say that the deal with China is by far the largest. It reportedly includes jet aircraft, tanks,

armored personnel carriers and large amounts of small arms and ammunition, much of which could be used by the Burmese Army against political dissidents and minority groups.

Although economic and trade relations between ASEAN and the EC will be major topics for discussion in Luxembourg, analysts say that the issue of Burma is a touchstone for increasing sensitivity in many Asian countries over what they see as a Western tendency to try to impose its values in other parts of the world.

Indonesian and Malaysian officials have expressed concern recently that some Western aid and trade may be made conditional on observance of Western standards of political freedom, labor rights and environmentalism.

According to an Asian diplomat, ASEAN countries are worried that if Burma is made a target for international pressure, "it will be the thin end of a Western wedge to interfere in the domestic affairs of Third World nations."

An ASEAN official said the group believed that the West was "trying to impose value systems that just don't fit in this part of the world."

A Rare Political Protest By Students in Beijing Marks 1989 Crackdown

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

BEIJING — In a rare political protest, students at Beijing University have distributed mimeographed leaflets and hung a banner commemorating those killed during the military crackdown on Tiananmen Square two years ago.

The leaflets, which were hung out of dormitory windows on Tuesday shortly before noon, called upon people to mourn the students who died in the crackdown.

The banner, hung briefly from the same dormitory windows, read: "We Will Never Forget June 4."

Although the protest lasted only a few minutes and apparently did not lead to any arrests, it has caused a stir because there have been few open examples of students' rebelliousness since the Tiananmen crackdown. The incident was also a reminder that students may be planning protests on Monday and Tuesday to commemorate the anniversary of the killings.

Two years ago in June, those were days that shook the heart and moved the spirit," read one of the two kinds of leaflets distributed. "The hue and cry then became the sound of suffocation in a pool of blood. The earth sank into an abyss for two years."

The authors also called on students at Beijing University—the most famous in the country and a focus of the 1989 protests—to wear white, the traditional Chinese color of mourning, next week to honor the dead. They also urged students to think of intellectuals now in jail for their role in promoting the movement, and they specifically named Wang Junbiao, who was sentenced recently to 13 years in prison.

"The world no longer pays attention to Beijing University," read the second kind of leaflet, which was signed by a previously unknown group called the Young China United Association. "We at Beijing University must take care of our own conscience!"

Public security has been tightened in recent weeks in preparation for the two-year anniversary of key dates from the 1989 democracy

movement, and June 3 and June 4 will be the most sensitive dates. Two Beijing University students said that the university authorities had warned students not to commemorate the dates, and that they would be punished if they did protest.

Last year on the night of June 3, about 1,000 Beijing University students marked the one-year anniversary of the crackdown by singing the "Internationale," a workers' song of protest, marching around and banging on pots and pans. One student is still believed to be in detention for his role in the incident.

The government is also particularly concerned about any flare-ups because of their possible impact in the United States, where members of Congress will soon debate whether to renew trade privileges to China or to attach conditions. The Chinese government is concerned about its most-favored-nation trade status because revocation would significantly curtail its exports to the United States.

New York Seeks Fast Fiscal Gap Solution

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Mayor David N. Dinkins says he will move ahead with plans to plug the city's fiscal gap, in the absence of a final state budget that would provide his government with millions of dollars in aid.

The mayor said the city would offer 3.05 billion in short-term notes to raise money it needs to pay off \$2.55 billion in notes due June 28, and also to raise \$500 million for salaries and other expenses.

The State Assembly speaker, Mel Miller, a Democrat, and the Senate majority leader, Ralph Marino, a Republican, announced that a tentative deal had been struck on a state budget that was due April 1. Legislators, who were briefed Tuesday afternoon, have yet to approve it and Governor Mario Cuomo has yet to sign or veto it.

Mr. Miller would not say how much aid New York City would receive under the budget that he and Mr. Marino negotiated.

The Assembly speaker also refused to say whether Mayor Dinkins would get the extra \$250 million he said he needed to balance the next city budget. More than a week ago, aides to Mr. Miller informed the mayor's office that the city could expect at least that much and possibly more.

"The city of New York will be in a much better financial position under this budget than under the budget sent up by the governor," Mr. Miller said. "I can't give you an exact number."

Asked if the budget deal would provide Mr. Dinkins with the extra \$250 million he said he needed to balance his budget, Mr. Miller responded, "Next question."

Bond rating agencies said they were not pleased with the budget delay and warned that the city and state continue to jeopardize their standings for bonds and notes.

Passage of the state budget would provide the city with millions of dollars and allow Albany to release the many millions it has in city tax money. City officials say Albany owes the city \$3 billion.

On Friday, Mr. Dinkins abruptly announced he would step into the short-term debt market.

The threat to enter the debt market came a day before the "drop-dead date" by which the city had declared a state budget must be in place to allow enough time for the city to get its share of the budget.

Mayor Dinkins said Friday that the bond and note market would be glutted simultaneously with city and state requests for funds, making it difficult for both entities to get what they need.

The city must pass its own budget by midnight June 30 for the fiscal year 1992 that dawns the next day. The Dinkins administration has forecast a \$3.5 billion deficit in its \$28.7 billion budget.

Sudanese Seek Aid for Refugees From Ethiopia

Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan — The government appealed Wednesday for international relief aid for 15,000 Ethiopians who have taken refuge in eastern Sudan and 150,000 it said were on the way.

The refugees, including some wounded soldiers and their families, flooded across the border after Ethiopian rebels took control of the Ethiopian province of Eritrea and overthrew the Marxist government in Addis Ababa.

Thousands of Ethiopian soldiers and civilians have fled to Kenya through the border town of Moyale, government officials said in Nairobi. Thousands of others have sought refuge in Djibouti.

Sudanese radio quoted the commissioner for refugees as saying that the refugees were in urgent need of food and medicine. He appealed to the international community and humanitarian groups to come to their aid, according to the radio.

The commissioner said about 1,300 of the 15,000 refugees in eastern Sudan were soldiers.

In Lauda Pilot's Last Words, No Hint of Trouble



Niki Lauda in Vienna Wednesday after returning from the crash site, which he said had shocked him.

U.S. Trial Closed on Airline Security

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Disclosure of airline security information could endanger the lives of millions of passengers, a federal judge has said in closing civil trials stemming from a 1986 terrorist blast aboard a Trans World Airlines flight over Greece.

Judge Jack B. Weinstein of the District Court here granted the government request on Tuesday. The government is not a party to the lawsuit.

A spokesman for the Justice Department's aviation section said the government would also seek to close other trials—including the Pan Am Flight 103 explosion over Lockerbie, Scotland—if there is a danger of compromising security.

Although pretrial hearings are sometimes closed, it is unusual for an entire trial to be held in secret. The ruling bars even plaintiffs from the courtroom. Lawyers and jurors will be sworn to secrecy and the proceedings will be closed to all but the witnesses, jurors, necessary court personnel and the attorneys.

An attorney for TWA said that the airline had taken no position on secrecy, but that the trial would closely examine international efforts against airline terrorism.

Four Americans died when they fell from the Boeing 727 after a terrorist bomb blew a hole in the side of a TWA jetliner. The plane landed safely at Athens 10 minutes later.

A little-known Palestinian

group, the El-Zeddine Kassam Unit of the Arab Revolutionary Cells, said it planted the bomb to retaliate for a U.S. military confrontation with Libya over the Gulf of Sidra a week earlier.

The jury last week awarded \$2.8 million to the widow of a Connecticut man, Alberto Ospina, 39, who was killed in the blast. The panel also awarded \$250,000 to Mohsen Youssef, a passenger from Alexandria, Virginia, who was injured.

In the second phase of the trial, which began Tuesday, the jury must decide if the airline would pay the entire amount. International agreements limit damages to \$75,000 unless willful misconduct can be proved.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — In his last radio contact with the airport control tower, the pilot of a doomed Lauda Air flight calmly said he was climbing to a cruising altitude of 31,000 feet, according to a transcript released Wednesday.

The pilot gave no hint of trouble aboard the aircraft that was bound for Vienna after just taking off from Bangkok.

Shortly after the pilot spoke to air traffic control, the Boeing 767-300 exploded in flight, killing all 223 people aboard.

The cause of the crash has not been determined, but inquiries are focusing on the possibility of a bomb.

Lauda Air's flight NG004 took off from Don Mueang International Airport in Bangkok at 11:01 P.M. Sunday. The last radar contact with the jetliner came 16 minutes later.

At 11:04 P.M., its American captain, Thomas Welch, called the air traffic control center in Bangkok: "Bangkok, good evening, Lauda Four (the flight's code number)."

This was the ensuing conversation:

Traffic control: "Lauda Four. Bangkok Control."

Flight NG004: "We're out of four thousand five hundred for one thousand direct to Lima." (The plane was climbing from an altitude of 4,500 feet—1,368 meters—to 11,000 feet and heading directly to the aerial border line between Burma and Thailand, which is code-named Lima.)

Traffic Control: "Lauda Four, radar identified. (We can see you on the radar screen). Maintain level three one zero." (Climb to an altitude of 31,000 feet and maintain that level.)

Flight NG004: "We are reclearing to level three one zero and maintaining, Lauda Four." (We acknowledge that we can climb to 31,000 feet and have to maintain that altitude.)

This radio contact, at 11:04 P.M., was the last with the aircraft. Revat Bunnag, assistant general manager of the Aeronautical Radio of Thailand, said Bangkok traffic control lost radar contact with the aircraft at 11:17 P.M.

Air traffic controllers then contacted Rangoon, Burma, to check if the flight had made contact with the traffic control center there. Rangoon had had no word from the airliner.

Mr. Revat said an alert was then sounded, and search operations began within 30 minutes of the last contact with the aircraft.

At the crash site, officials said Wednesday that salvage workers had finally recovered the bodies of all 223 victims.

Their efforts and those of the crash investigators have been hampered by the large number of scavengers picking over the bodies and the scattered remnants of the aircraft.

The spectacle of the scavengers has provoked expressions of outrage in the capital, but at the remote crash site, near Ban Huay Khamin, the local people had their own views.

Typical was the remark of a man of about 35, who told a Reuters reporter: "I did not go up there to get valuables. I went up to see if I could help. But when I saw all the dead bodies I said, 'Why not?'"

Niki Lauda, founder of Lauda Air, said he was "shocked at the conditions" at the site of the crash.

At a news conference in Vienna on Wednesday, he also said the Austrian police had told him that there was a drug-smuggling suspect on the flight who was going to be arrested when the plane arrived in Vienna. Mr. Lauda made no connection between the suspect and the disaster. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

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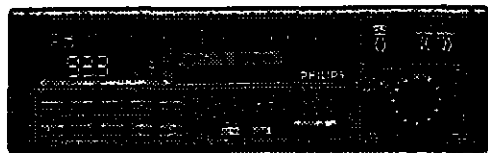
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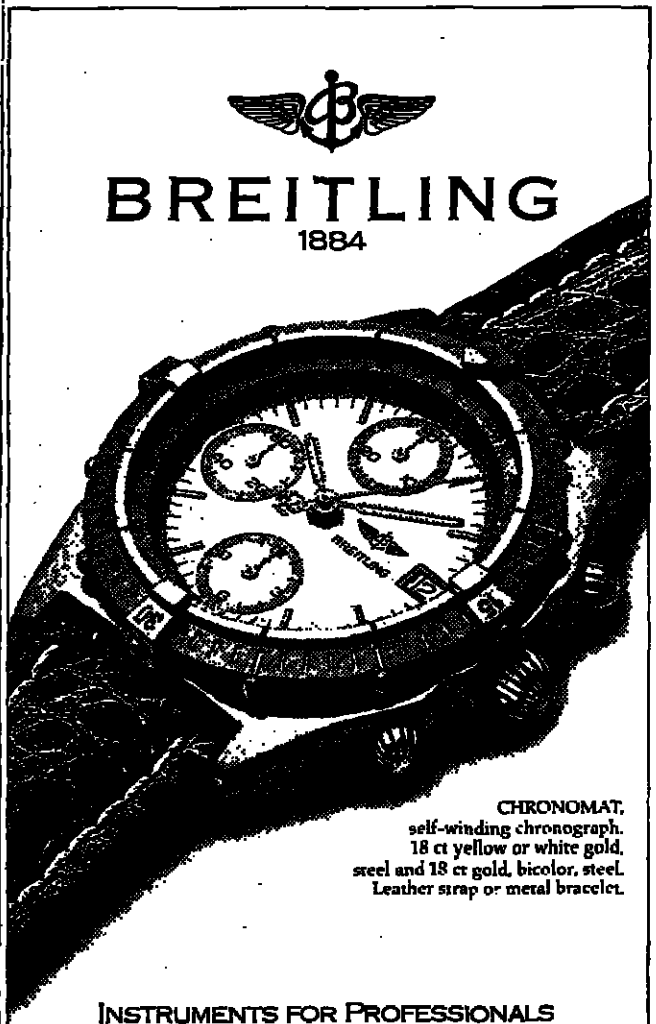
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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Vicious Baltic Cycle

Black-bettered troops of the Soviet Interior Ministry shot up border posts of the Lithuanian republic again last week. Unless Mikhail Gorbachev moves quickly to end such bullying in the Baltics, he could undermine his pleas for substantial economic aid from the West. Regrettably, that would only set back Moscow's efforts to reform.

And the vicious cycle of Moscow's bullying and Washington's recoil would benefit nobody, least of all independence-minded peoples in the Baltic republics.

As Lithuania moved to assert its independence by establishing its own customs posts and taking over buildings once used by the Soviet government and the Communist Party, Soviet troops reacted forcefully. In late March, black berets fired on a busload of Lithuanian border guards. In late April they seized at least a dozen buildings. Last week they attacked Lithuanian and Latvian border posts.

Soviet authorities say that Mr. Gorbachev has renounced the use of force and is

prepared to negotiate. Indeed, the recent accord that Moscow struck with nine of its republics offers some evidence of conciliation. It calls for a new treaty of union to be negotiated with "sovereign" republics, and acknowledges the right of the other six republics to decide "independently" whether to join.

In or out of the Soviet Union, the Baltic republics will remain in its shadow. None can enjoy true independence until the Kremlin breaks free of its past. And the best way to bring that about is for the West to encourage Soviet economic and political reform through economic engagement — aid, trade and technical assistance.

Americans rightly recoil at the idea of black berets running riot in a reforming Soviet Union. But it would be tragic if these understandable reactions ended up impeding the flow of Western aid and trade that Moscow desperately needs to revamp and revitalize its stagnating economy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

How to Help Chinese

Stress Human Rights

The United States wants to advance the cause of freedom, not just snub nations that are not yet wholly free.

President George Bush defined the right objective in his commencement address at Yale on Monday. But he passed up a perfect opportunity to do something concrete about it. Had he coupled his decision to extend China's trade privileges with a strong human rights reporting requirement, he could have contributed to China's freedom and prosperity while upholding America's own democratic values.

Congress now has a chance to correct the president's omission.

Day-to-day management of foreign relations is usually best left to the executive branch. But in China's case, U.S. trade law specifically invites congressional review. Because China's economy is centrally planned, and its citizens are denied free emigration, Beijing needs an annual waiver to qualify for most-favored-nation treatment, allowing its products to enter U.S. markets with minimal tariffs. Congress has three months to reject or amend the president's request.

President Bush's error is that he proposes to extend most-favored-nation status without addressing China's sorry record on human rights. But some human rights advocates in Congress go too far in the other direction by proposing highly specific, and highly unlikely, conditions for renewal. Punishing China's neo-Stalinist leadership may feel good, but, as the president reminds Americans, the goal of

policy is to encourage desirable changes.

There is little to be gained from punishing those forces most committed to economic and political change in China — the traders, entrepreneurs and reformist intellectuals in Hong Kong and the special economic zones of the South China coast. It is in the interest of American and Chinese democrats to maintain the strength and influence of those forces in preparation for the succession crisis sure to erupt once the present octogenarian leadership passes from the scene.

The U.S. Congress can make the best use of its review period by attaching reporting provisions to a renewal of most-favored-nation status. That way the president would have to give Congress an explicit accounting next year of Beijing's human rights record, specifically assessing progress on issues like emigration, political imprisonment and use of prison labor in export industries.

Even if China were to fall short of desired goals, President Bush would be free to recommend another renewal, based on his overall judgment of Chinese developments. But he would have to justify that decision publicly in an election year.

He has responded reasonably to other complaints about China, threatening limited retaliation for copyright infringements, and restricting exports of U.S. missile technology. But on human rights he missed an obvious chance "to advance the cause of freedom." It is now up to Congress to set American policy on a more worthy course.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Avoid a Showdown

The China issue has moved to the center of post-Cold War American foreign policy debate. The immediate question is the technical one of whether and on what terms to renew most-favored-nation (normal) trading status for China. The larger, political question is how the United States ought to weigh "soft" factors such as human rights, in the current circumstances of fading strategic urgency. That the White House and Congress are in the different parties' hands adds an aspect of institutional and partisan conflict to the brew.

President George Bush has not wavered in his determination to offer China another annual extension of MFN. On Monday, speaking at Yale, he polished up his principal argument: that it is dangerous and false to think that the United States can influence China more by snubbing it than by "engaging" it. His is a more "moral" approach, he protested, than that of his critics. Further to dull their edge, he announced some new sanctions, which penalize China but keep an executive hand on the tap. These suspend sales of further high-speed and super computers, halt exports to a Chinese arms corporation on grounds that Beijing has transferred ballistic missile technology to Pakistan, and restrict approv-

al of new satellite licenses until China "satisfies" U.S. "missile technology concerns."

Congressional Democrats are leading for fear. They contend with much merit that the Bush approach is not only immoral but foolish in that it practically invites China to ignore American strictures on human rights, trading practices and weapons proliferation. They have in mind extending most-favored-nation status for only six months or revoking it altogether, and they are drafting tougher sanctions and setting out to write them into law.

Mr. Bush is right on the broad requirement to avoid an all-or-nothing showdown that might spin out of control and cost Washington the links it uses for contacts with the outward-looking, export-oriented elements of Chinese society and for leverage on the authorities. By his own past insensitivity to official human rights violations, however, he has conveyed indulgence for the aging rulers in Beijing and lost much of his claim to congressional deference. Congress may have trouble mustering the two-thirds majority needed to override the expected presidential veto of heavily conditioned sanctions legislation, but it can make sure that the Chinese hear a loud and unequivocal American protest about their errant ways.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

A Message to Ethiopia

The great airlift that carried 14,000 Ethiopian Jews from Addis Ababa to Tel Aviv in recent days was a marvel of speed, efficiency and secrecy. Operation Solomon also touched chords of memory and tradition that connect ancient and modern Israel. And in liberating harmless captives of an disintegrating tyranny, the rescue effort sends an implicit message to factions now scrambling for power in Ethiopia.

Uprooted from villages near Lake Tana, this community of Jews was kept in Addis Ababa as a cruel bargaining chip for an embattled dictator who sought cluster bombs from Israel. Creditably, President George Bush pressed for their release as the sole condition for American mediation between advancing rebel armies and the remnants of Mengistu Haile Mariam's Marxist regime. Israel, managed in this critical interval to rescue a people so culturally remote that some of them lit a fire in a crowded jetliner to cook their meals.

They join the 12,000 Ethiopian Jews rescued in a 1984 airlift. Like the larger influx of Soviet Jews, their safe passage reaffirms Israel's original mission as a haven for ex-

iles. And while older, unskilled immigrants have not adapted easily to Israeli life, prospects may be better for the newest arrivals, many of them young — including 10 babies born en route or on arrival.

If Operation Solomon was a success, its necessity points to a poignant human failure. The existence of a remote tribe of Ethiopian Jews was described in the 12th century by the Jewish traveler Benjamin of Tudela. Legend asserts that Menelik, Ethiopia's first king, was the son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The last emperor, Haile Selassie, was the Elect of God, Lion of Judah and King of Zion, until he was deposed in 1974. Even so, Ethiopia's Jews, a living link to Zion, have been either persecuted or barely tolerated.

Hence their name, *falashas*, meaning strangers; hence, too, their yearning for escape to the Promised Land. Their flight points up the moral. In London on Tuesday, warring factions agreed to a broad-based interim government. Its challenge is to fashion an inclusive society, where none can be denied as strangers.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

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A G-7 Platform for Gorbachev to Exploit

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev deserves a hearing at the Group of Seven industrial summit in July — for the right words. There is now opportunity and need for the Soviet president to speak a few sentences in that forum to cut through the confusion in the suddenly renewed debate over Western help.

Mr. Gorbachev needs to lay out a persuasive personal commitment to give all Soviet citizens the right as individuals to own private property within, say, a year.

The G-7 countries, the world's richest industrial democracies, should in return be ready to help a Gorbachev government that is putting private property into law and into practice.

Why insist on these words from Mr. Gorbachev's own lips? There is, after all, no magic in them. Even

if uttered, they will not guarantee life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the abused Soviet masses.

Gorbachev who have always wanted to extend a helping hand will see the idea as a demand for a humiliating ideological surrender that would undermine the Soviet leader. Gorbachev who have never wanted to help will dismiss "mere words" as being not worth U.S. greenbacks.

But this is a moment for Gorbachev, who take the position that you should trust Mr. Gorbachev except when you can't. He is a creature of circumstance who will do what he has to do. He may now be willing to go beyond the deliberately slippery formulations about working for a "social market economy," which he has used in the

past to avoid shedding the last great Marxist taboo.

This would be worth paying for if it were delivered.

A pledge of private property is a way to lock Mr. Gorbachev on the reform track that he is now traveling after spending his autumn and winter with the dark forces of repression. If he is not willing, or able, to show that his reversal is more than tactical, inviting him to London will do no good.

Margaret Thatcher originated the idea of "associating" Mr. Gorbachev with the London summit, before she lost her job last November. But the winter of disorder and violence in the Soviet Union seemed to have killed that idea and all talk of significant Western economic help for Moscow. Mr. Gorbachev joined forces with those who have actively worked to reverse the grass-roots movement to capitalism.

But last month Mr. Gorbachev in quick succession came to tentative terms with the Soviet Union's rebellious republics, began listening again to reform economists like Grigori Yavlinsky and said in a Moscow press conference that he wanted to speak to the London summit in hopes of getting economic help for his country.

Mr. Yavlinsky, currently visiting the United States at the Soviet leader's request, says that a disastrous 8 percent drop in GNP since January has convinced Mr. Gorbachev that the Soviet economy is doomed under the halfway reform measures he was applying. He is now ready for radical reform and massive Western help. "We lost the chance to do reform by ourselves in these last months. Everyone understands that," Mr. Yavlinsky says.

Getting Mr. Gorbachev on the record on private property, speaking to his foreign peers, would bolster the credibility of this sudden conversion on the economic road to Damascus. Assurances from Mr. Yavlinsky and others that the Soviet leader has seen the light are not good enough.

George Bush is described by administration officials as eager to "engage" Mr. Gorbachev again but not ready to pay for the privilege. The Gorbachev community argues that the Soviet economy is such a mess that even if there were money to spare it would be wasted.

But that misses a point made forcefully in a draft of a forthcoming Foreign Affairs magazine article by two politically astute and well connected Harvard professors. Robert Blackwill, a conservative who served as Mr. Bush's top Soviet expert on the National Security Council staff until last summer, and Graham Allison, an influential Democrat, propose in the article that the G-7 countries be ready to offer \$45 billion to \$60 billion to the Soviets over three years as part of a "grand bargain of Marshall Plan proportions" if Moscow agrees to a lengthy set of conditions they list.

Mr. Allison and Mr. Blackwill base their case for aid not on economic statistics but on their strategic view that the violent disintegration of the Soviet Union represents the greatest threat to world peace beyond the Cold War. Well placed economic aid could also help prevent "the return of dangerous and destabilizing Soviet external policies," they argue. They then ask: "Having spent some 5 trillion dollars to meet the military challenge of the Soviet Union around the globe, is the United States (with its allies) to opt out now when the Soviet future is being formed?"

For Gorbachev, the answer to that question is no — if Mr. Gorbachev makes the binding commitments to private property and democratic reforms that he is now hinting at. The Soviet president has zigged back onto the reform field while critics on the left and right went on zagging, writing him off in despair or glee. He must show that he has come back to play. The West must demonstrate that there will be a game worth playing if he has. Both things could be done in London.

The Washington Post.



How the West Could Reassure Central Europeans

By François Heisbourg

This is the second of two articles.

LONDON — There will be no long-term security in Europe if a satisfactory security regime is not set in place for the new democracies. It would help bring stability without antagonizing their large neighbor to the east, while not freezing the new democracies out of the Western institutions, most importantly the European Community. This could best be done through the negotiating of negative security guarantees.

Such guarantees would comprise an undertaking by Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia that they will not allow their territory to serve as a receptacle for the permanent stationing of foreign forces. A symmetrical undertaking would be made by these countries' partners, to the east and west, that they would not station their forces on the territory of the new democracies so long as no foreign power has violated this non-stationing status.

From NATO's viewpoint, this would give Central Europe a status not unlike that of Norway or the eastern part of Germany, with no

foreign forces being permanently based in the absence of an acute crisis or aggression.

Such negative security commitments would avoid the pitfalls of NATO membership while not precluding membership in the European Community. However, great care must be taken to define the assurance in such a manner that it does not amount to neutrality by explicitly precluding membership in an alliance system. In this respect, the recent bilateral Soviet-Romanian agreement is an example of what should not be done, since it gives Moscow an implicit *droit de regard* on Romanian moves toward any collective security organization.

Such guarantees, he negotiated bilaterally or multilaterally, would not entail an automatic commitment of outside powers in case of aggression. But they would provide the basis for such a response, and indeed

help deter aggression by creating the presumption of such a response.

Negative security assurances would keep future options open for the Central European countries, notably in terms of closer links with alliance structures, be they Atlantic or European — for what is undesirable or unadvisable today may become possible tomorrow.

Lastly, negative security assurances would avoid leaving the new democracies alone in an uneasy tête-à-tête with an uncertain Soviet Union. Indeed, they would allow the new democracies to help set the security agenda rather than leaving the initiative to others.

This would only be one contribution to the security of Central Europe, albeit a not unimportant one. The success of economic and political pluralism in the new democracies is of decisive importance in the security arena: If reform fails because

of a lack of financial support, or through a lack of openness to Central European exports to Western Europe, or because of excessive reliance toward membership in the EC system, then we will all pay in security terms. Poor, disgruntled, resentful and nondemocratic Central European countries have never been a source of stability for Europe as a whole.

However, the Europeans cannot count on preventive measures alone to ensure their security. As long as causes of conflict remain prevalent in the Middle East, in the U.S.S.R., in the Balkans, the military and political instruments for deterrence and conflict resolution will remain necessary. Furthermore, challenges, such as those in the Gulf and in Kurdistan may arise without much regard for bureaucratic timetables. Action is therefore urgent. It is also well within the grasp of the Europeans.

The writer is director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Holocaust's Hidden Children Rise Up to Cheer

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — Imagine that you have spent part of your childhood hidden away from the Holocaust. Are you filled with joy by the gift of a half-century of life? Or with shame that you were spared while others perished?

Sixteen hundred survivors came out of the closest last weekend for the First International Conference of Children Hidden During World War II, to discuss their special experience as Jews who escaped the Nazi death camp roundups by luck, guile and the charity of rescuers.

Because of the obvious difficulty of hiding circumcised boys, most of the conference participants were women; they were the Anne Franks who lived, the most famous exception is Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, archbishop of Paris, who was born a Jew but converted to Catholicism and remained a Catholic after his mother was killed in Auschwitz.

The cardinal has been reticent about the experience. He seems to have been sustained by his Catholic faith. Less celebrated children simply remained with their foster families under different names and a new religion after their parents were returned, and for that reason it is impossible to obtain an accurate count of how many were hidden during the war, although most estimates are in the tens of thousands.

Many had been sent into safety with neighbors, governesses or priests or nuns by parents who thought first of their children's safety and were later deported and murdered themselves. In the harsher conditions of Eastern Europe, they were hidden in sewers, haylofts and even holes in the ground covered with vegetables or garbage. Some children made their own way into hiding after helplessly watching their parents arrested or shot before their eyes.

A very few survived as psychologically robust adults because their hidden families emerged intact. The risk was that families that stayed together were more likely to be killed together, and this risk argued for separating and hiding the children.

Many came to the conference for their first chance to discuss their unique and often guilt-ridden experience with the few people alive who are best able to share it with them. Many recalled the fear that their parents had abandoned them. Some

lost their sense of belonging, and others their sense of trust, especially girls who were sexually abused by their protectors.

Worse, said Benjamin Meed, who was hidden in Warsaw, "parents came back from the pit of hell to find children of different experiences and different faiths." Undoing that sometimes demanded double lives.

Renée Fritz, kept by Belgian nuns under the name of Suzanne Le Dent, learned her catechism as if her life depended on it, which of course it did. She was reunited with her family and taken to America, where she was sent to a Jewish yeshiva but secretly continued confessing to a Catholic priest. She still cannot discuss her experiences with her own children.

Anita Marks was sheltered by her nanny, orphaned by the Nazis and claimed after the war by two aunts, who were so eager to isolate her from her wartime protector that they filed suit charging the nanny with stealing from the family. They lost the suit, but she recalled: "I lost my bearings. I could not trust anyone or believe in a God who would let such things happen. I tried to hide my feelings and lost all spontaneity. I could not relate to other girls or to boys, either."

Bernard Kepner was hidden for four years in Poland from age 4 to 8 — "but I was a girl." He had to learn to speak Polish with feminine grammatical forms, braid his hair and continue his lifesaving masquerade even when he was taken to Ravensbrück concentration camp. When he was reunited after the war with his father, he was told, "You will never have another mother again." He felt so guilty that he concocted a story that he had been in Auschwitz and escaped, but his mother hadn't. He stopped telling it only after his father died.

The poignant subject of survival has long taken second place to the more awful extermination of 6 mil-

lion Jews, Nicole David of London, the principal organizer, discovered that it was also bad form to talk about it in Europe, one reason the conference was held in America.

Two years ago she saw a film about the Belgian underground network that saved four thousand children, proportionately more than in any other country, and became determined to bring the subject out of hiding. When she sought support from Abraham H. Foxman, director of the Anti-Defamation League and himself a hidden child in Lithuania, he gave her five minutes to justify "yet another conference on the Holocaust."

He needed little convincing when she argued the need to present live evidence against revisionists who claim that the Holocaust never happened, as well as the need for the survivors to validate their experiences by sharing them. "What standing did we have when others died?" she asked. "Now we no longer need to be afraid of being alive."

Mr. Foxman told the opening session: "We no longer are silent. We ask ourselves: Why did I survive when a million Jewish children perished? This haunting question is with us in our waking days, and even in our dreams. These children have been angry at the world, at God, at their parents, at their rescuers, angry that their childhood has been stolen."

"We are here to thank you for those who saved our lives. For 50 years after the Holocaust, the world bore witness to evil and brutality. Now is the time for us, dear friends, to bear witness to goodness. We are living proof that in the hell called the Holocaust, there was love and goodness, and that goodness can triumph over evil."

Indeed, the climax of the conference brought its participants to their feet cheering when the organizers presented 20 rescuers. They were as diverse as a farmer from the Ukraine and former members of the Dutch student underground. Two Belgian women, a Catholic and a Jew, ran a remarkable underground network complete with mail drops, false papers and medical records that saved children mainly by disguising them as Catholics in convents.

The dangerous altruism of the rescuers — some were shot and many sent to concentration camps — is the least easy to explain. A sociologist, Nechama Tec of the University of Connecticut, said they were people with a long history of charitable works who followed their conscience and sense of duty — even some admitted anti-Semites in Poland who hid Jews because they drew the line at Hitler's final solution.

"There is no real rational explanation, and many people took in their neighbors, or even strangers who came to their door. It was not their Jewishness but their vulnerability and their need of a person to help."

Many of them did not necessarily even like Jews, but they concentrated on helping Jews because they were most in need," Ms. Tec said.

Mrs. David is eager to continue the research and the emotional unbundling. She is seeking foundation backing for an international support and contact network for hidden children. "We are," she said, "the last part of the Holocaust that has not been explored."

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Imaginary Charm

PARIS — Evelyn Leal is a pretty name, and its owner is a very pretty person, with blonde hair and complexion, in which sparkling eyes afford a delicious contrast. But these black eyes have been dulled of late by much weeping. Mrs. Leal advertised in several Paris papers for candidates for her hand, offering a dowry of 1,200,000 fr., which had no existence out of her imagination. Some gentlemen were written with her charms but none of them took her to the altar. Several lodged a complaint against the fair deceiver, one stating that her courtship had cost him over twenty-five thousand francs. Mrs. Leal was brought up before the Eleven Chamber of the Paris Police Court, which passed upon her sentence of six months' imprisonment.

1916: Aviators Prevail

VERDUN — French aviators continue to display great activity all over

Democracy Isn't Only Elections

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Last Sunday, 79 percent of Georgian voters cast their ballots for Zviad Gamsakhurdia and independence from Moscow. On the same day, Saudi fundamentalists petitioned their king to broaden participation in government.

The proliferating number of American Savonarolas who preach democracy as the salvation for U.S. foreign policy surely will rejoice at the news. The general sentiment is terrific, but its application at this time to the Soviet Union and the Middle East is highly questionable.

The danger is that the Savonarolas often reduce democracy to "free elections," and free elections can be a trap. They can legitimate would-be dictators as well as democrats.

The United States does not want to be trapped into blanket endorsement of democratic means that can and will be used in many countries for undemocratic ends. Policy should focus not on free elections but on what makes free elections genuinely free, namely, a nation's political culture, political leadership and economic base.

Hitler, of course, is the classic example of exploiting free elections and coalition-building to destroy democracy. Others in more recent memory gained or legitimated power through elections to the same end: Indira Gandhi in India, Suharto in Indonesia, Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore and Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines. India and the Philippines rebounded but how well and for how long?

We have the case now of Mr. Gamsakhurdia and perhaps others like him in the crumbling Soviet Union. He may well turn out to be a democrat, but there are already troubling signs.

His only commitment, it seems, is to establish Georgian independence from the Soviet Union.

Two weeks ago Georgian police under his control burst into the headquarters of an opposition candidate. Only a week before the election, the Georgian parliament banned any statements that would injure Mr. Gamsakhurdia's "honor and dignity," and set a six-year prison term for violations. And of a Radio Liberty reporter who charged that soldiers had been used to intimidate voters, Mr. Gamsakhurdia said, "He deserves to be arrested."

The American Savonarolas of democracy are quiet about these shortcomings. They are quick to self-deceive for the sake of the various Soviet republics in good for those republics and good for America. They think that free elections are the proof of the people's will, and of democracy. A glance at Mr. Gamsakhurdia's slim record, however, suggests that his election may lead not to the birth of democracy but to its prestate demise. The Georgians might well enjoy more freedoms under a reformist Gorbachev regime — even without elections.

Similar concerns should attend the new interest of Islamic fundamentalists in democracy. They have pressed for free elections in several Arab countries. Presenting themselves as protectors of the oppressed, they have done quite well in these elections, as they knew they would. But it is questionable that their real aim is to promote democracy.

In Saudi Arabia, religious scholars and Muslim clergy asked King Fahd for a wider representation in government, protection of human rights and an end to corruption. These are noble goals all, in the tradition of Islamic egalitarianism. But the same petition calls for revising Saudi laws to make them conform with Islamic teachings.

Islam draws no line between religion and politics. As undemocratic as the present Saudi regime is, a total Islamic one — even with broader political participation — would be less free. It would leave no neutral public space where people's views are treated as opinions, not as truth. Elections would become trivial in that environment.

It is more important for democratizing societies to have a free press than free elections. Today in most Islamic countries, free elections would produce fundamentalist victories and validate the imposition of theocracy. Today in most Soviet republics, free elections would result in nationalist control and might legitimize secular tyranny.

That is why the Muslims and many Soviet republic nationalists want elections, and why they equate elections and democracy. That is why the United States has to watch these new democrats very carefully. For otherwise America will find itself compromised in its own noble enterprise.

The New York Times.

Liberals A
The Pass

OPINION

Liberals Are Demoralizing The Passive in America

By George F. Will

NEW YORK — The crumbling — fiscal, social, even physical — of this city is stirring complaints about the ineffectual Mayor David Dinkins and longings for a man on horseback, some savior riding to the rescue, wielding power like a sword. New York, like many other cities, needs a man on horseback, but not that sort. It needs John Wesley.

So says Roger Starr, veteran of the city's governmental, commercial, journalistic and academic life. Mr. Starr sees resemblances between New York now and 18th century London.

Then industrialism was uprooting villages, sucking them into cities where many succumbed to a new form of an old drug — gin. It was as devastating as crack has been. London had 17,000 gin shops; penny a shot, two-pence for a full glass, another penny for a straw sack for drunkards to slumber. Wesley tirelessly (250,000 miles) rode Britain's rural roads and city streets, evangelizing the underclass, exhorting pride and combating family disintegration by reforming behavior.

Mr. Starr's suggestion about a John Wesley is shorthand for a spreading belief: Reduction of poverty requires restoration of the moral environment in which the poor live. This idea is developed in two articles in *The Public Interest*.

Joel Schwartz, executive editor of that quarterly, says the challenge is to energize the passive, "dysfunctional" poor to take responsibility for themselves — to work, marry, obey the law. This emphasis departs from contemporary liberalism's agenda, which locates poverty's cause in the social environment rather than in personal behavior.

Resistance to policies aimed at "remoralizing" the nonworking poor comes primarily from elites who regard such efforts as "blaming the victim." But Mr. Schwartz says that the nature of the underclass refutes the left's theories that "bourgeois" virtues (sobriety, industry, thrift) are overrated, that solidarity with the poor precludes making distinctions among them (between the "deserving" poor and others), and that sterile conformity among the poor is a more pressing urban danger than disorder and degeneracy.

Lawrence Mead, a New York University professor of politics, argues that today's underclass poverty stems less from an absence of opportunity than from inability or reluctance of individuals to seize it. In previous arguments about poverty, liberals and conservatives agreed that employment opportunities would be seized by the poor. Today the passivity of the nonworking poor deprives that and discomforts liberals who are most comfortable advocating government redistributions of wealth and opportunity.

The new anti-poverty "politics of conduct" focuses on behavior characteristics of the "culture of poverty," rather than on removing social barriers. The flood of

new immigrants, especially Asians, into the job market shows that opportunity still exists. The fact that the longest boom in American history did not reduce poverty below 13 percent, Mr. Mead says, supports the belief that demoralization, not impersonal impediments, explains the nonworking poor.

Most Americans deny that the poverty of people who fail to take available jobs is the fault of society's failure to expand opportunity. Hence, says Mr. Mead, social policy has moved from structural reform toward paternalism — Mr. Schwartz's "remoralization."

Unlike during the Depression, today's focus is on troubled individuals and groups rather than troubled industries, agriculture or labor-management relations. The emphasis is on reform of behavior, and the inculcation of basic social competence, rather than manipulation of the economy. Thus the stress on youth, whose behavior is most malleable.

The bleak alternative is the sterility of "dependency politics." It features middle-class liberals demanding for the passive poor a right to permanent support, unconnected with performance in the marketplace, based on past injuries rather than anticipated contributions.

Even — no, especially — a good society requires good behavior for participation in its benefits. Mr. Mead argues that producing such behavior from the passive poor requires the enforcement of values, which is anathema to some liberals.

Enforcement must include strict child support; codes of conduct for occupants of public housing; authoritarian — let us not flinch from the word — schools that stress discipline, even dress codes, and high expectations rather than claims of victimization; work requirements for welfare recipients because work develops responsibility and hence is integral to the culture of freedom.

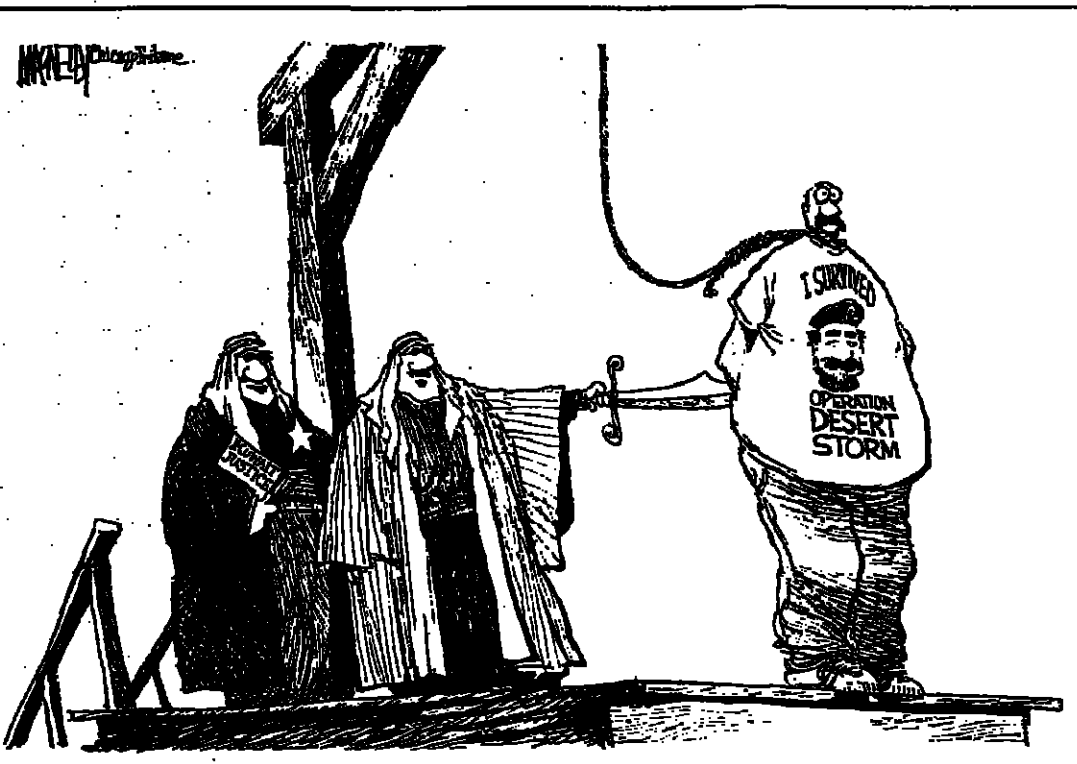
Mr. Mead argues that the complex psychology of today's passive, nonworking poor challenges a central tenet of America's political tradition, the assumption that individuals are competent to advance their own interests, given opportunity by the removal of societal barriers.

"To explain poverty and justify any policy toward it," Mr. Mead says, "experts need a psychological doctrine that explains how personal degradation occurs in an affluent and open society."

America now needs paternalistic policies to practice the "politics of conduct" on, and on behalf of, the nonworking poor. They are, Mr. Mead says, "depressed but dutiful, willing to observe mainstream norms like work, if only government will enforce them."

Such policies, reinforced by a cohort of contemporary Wesleyes — does anyone have a better idea?

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Abuses in Bangladesh

As a Bangladeshi, I cry for my land and people for the unnecessary suffering due to endless mismanagement and corruption in their government — no matter who is momentarily in charge. Nature is not angry only at Bangladesh. The local authorities have received and crassly misused aid in the last 20 years. You have rightly reported that the Bangladeshis are past masters of the aid business. Certainly, the country needs and deserves help, but no money should be given to the Bangladesh government. It will only fatten the over-fatted calf. It should go directly to the affected.

A. S. M. KADER,
Freiburg, Germany.

Iran and the CIA

In response to "Watch Reaction in Action, Courtesy of Tehran" (*Opinion*, May 7) by David Ignatius.

A substantial number of the "documents from the U.S. espionage dossier" contain details on members of the National Front, which supported the nationalist Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq in 1951-53. Most front members who were in contact with the CIA contended that Iran would gain by an alliance with the United States, and that this alliance would lead to a Western democratic model for Iran. Most of them had been educated in the West.

Their contacts with the United States during the 1978-79 revolutionary period stemmed from a similar motivation. The nationalists had allied themselves with

both the Islamic and the Communist groups, but they saw the dangers for Iran, and themselves, should either come to power. That their fears were well placed is reflected by the fundamentalists' consolidation of power following the revolution.

It is easy now to scoff at U.S. government contacts with these moderate elements. But such contacts were a natural, if optimistic, attempt to give Iran a moderate, pro-Western government.

ABBAS W. SAMIL,
Cambridge, England.

World Order, Old and New

Regarding "A Much-Deserved Hearing for Wilson's 'New Order'" (*Opinion*, May 21) by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.:

Contrary to Mr. Yoder's lament, Woodrow Wilson's world vision was quite devoid of realism. The League of Nations collapsed because its premise, that an attack on any member was an attack on all, was absurd. Successful United Nations action in the recent Gulf war showed that George Bush's "new world order" rests not on silly assumptions of the indivisibility of peace but on shared perception of real threat.

ROBERT MCGEEHAN,
Oxford, England.

Words and Music

Regarding the report "Blowing the Whistle on 'Dangerous' Lyrics" (*May 14*): Unfortunately, this article never addressed the reason youths do not understand song lyrics. Many are inca-

pable of understanding a simple poem put to music. Perhaps reading Keats or Tennyson might inspire some of them to try to figure out what Springsteen is saying. I find it sadly ironic that the U.S. educational system has been more effective at achieving the ends of censorship than anything the critics of rock lyrics have done in the last four years.

RICHARD F. NEJAME,
Zurich.

The Founder of Theosophy

Regarding "In Our Pages: 100, 75 and 50 Years Ago" (*May 14*):

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (1831-1891) did not launch a new religion, nor did she ever make that claim. The Theosophical Society that she founded was based on three objects: the formation of a nucleus of universal brotherhood; the study of ancient and modern religions, philosophies and sciences; investigation of the unexplained laws of nature and the physical powers latent in man. Her twin mottoes for the society were "The true theosophist belongs to no cult or sect yet belongs to each and all" and "There is no religion higher than truth."

Mme. Blavatsky did not change her faith three times. She never accepted that faith could be a reliable basis for solving ultimate questions of life. She was an outspoken opponent of most of the religious establishments of her day. She was an unrelenting foe of any attempt to substitute belief for truth, ignorance for knowledge and superstition for fact.

PHILIP GRANT,
Kyoto, Japan.

New York: Vital, Different And Sure to Keep Surviving

By Michael Specter

NEW YORK — People often describe New York City as a mean place, a tawdry showcase for racial hatred and civic decline, an island of deviance, fear and decay. To those who don't live in New York, the fate of the city seems certain: Soon it will die.

I can't really argue that New York has never seen better days. We all know it has. But the notion that America's larg-

est and most important city could — or should — just snap under the weight of its social burdens is ludicrous.

MEANWHILE

New York is on the brink of financial ruin. Big deal. It made it through the last fiscal crisis. It will make it through this one, too. After that there will be another one, probably worse. Once again New York will bob above the waves, like one of those weighted buoys that never sink.

I don't mean to belittle the city's problems, which are intractable and fundamental. The financial crisis can only make things much worse. As always, it will badly hurt those who can least afford it, the frail and homeless and sick whom so few in American society care about.

Despite the urgent warnings of Mayor David Dinkins, the Central Park Zoo will never close; the city or a bunch of rich people will find some way to keep it open. But hospital pharmacies probably will close, and many poor people who use emergency rooms as their only doctor will get no drugs at all. Homeless shelters in the capital of the dispossessed will shut, and so will many drug treatment centers. Still, the city will survive and find a way, as it always has, to move forward.

That is because New York is a special place, unlike any other in America. It is not a "livable city" like Seattle, Orlando or San Francisco. It isn't mellow or subtle or smooth. Chicago may have more soul. Los Angeles may finally be hipper. But New York is electric in a way that few other places — certainly none in America — have ever been. Walk down Broadway for 15 minutes and count the languages you hear. The number will never be less than three or four.

My friends often question the value of living in a city with 3,000 Chinese restaurants, hundreds of bookstores that specialize in everything from nautical engineering to 17th century epidemiology and "classic" comics. They always want to know how often I go to Broadway shows or to trendy clubs and restaurants (rarely) or to the ballet (never).

People who see the city as the sum of its famous avenues shouldn't live here. They probably shouldn't even visit. But for people with a pulse, New York, despite its gargantuan failings and common atrocities, offers more opportunity and diversity than any place in the country. I can never return to Washington without

out some friend (or one of my bosses) recounting the miseries of his latest foray into Manhattan. The costs are astronomical, the garbage is everywhere, traffic is bad, people accost you on the street. Murders, drugs, AIDS, illiterate children passing noiselessly through the schools, it all happens in other cities, too, and usually in greater proportions than in New York. That never seems to sink in.

In Washington, or in St. Louis, Chicago or Dallas, middle-class people have a much easier time hiding from their problems. In most of those places there remains a subtle residential apartheid. If that is a luxury, New York doesn't have it. It is far too diverse.

Visitors from other countries constantly ask why America seems to take so much pleasure in beating on its most culturally diverse metropolis. A German art student summed it up recently, while lamenting that she would have to move home soon. "I have never seen a single city where you can remain so anonymous or achieve so much. It's easy to be what-ever you want to be in New York. I don't mean rich or famous. That's getting hard. I just mean you can act any way you want without people wondering where you came from. You can find everything you want here if you look a little shady."

To many who avoid America's largest cities, "diversity" has become a dirty little code word for "minority." That means poor, and that means drugs and crime. But the essential cultural experience of a great city never really has much to do with its operas, hotels or libraries. It isn't a place on the map. Diversity that makes a city great, and it is the sheer volume of choices and chances here, I think, that frightens so many Americans.

There is, of course, plenty to frighten people. The federal government has decided that cities no longer deserve its support. All cities have suffered from this retreat, but because New York has more residents than Los Angeles, Chicago and Philadelphia combined, it suffers more.

Unlike the last New York fiscal crisis, this one will not be solved by loan guarantees from the state or the federal government. Neither has the money. This time there will be no miraculous economic boom to make the problems disappear. The city will have to scale back its vision of social services. The pressure will drive away more of the middle-class taxpayers it needs most. Teachers and doctors will get discouraged and move to the suburbs.

The city may be changed, scarred, tormented, but it will survive. It will also prosper. Cities die when they no longer stand for anything. Say what you want about the achievements and depravities, opportunities and failures of life in America today, New York stands for it all.

The writer is New York bureau chief for *The Washington Post*.



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Thatcher's Pugnacious Spokesman, a Keeper of Secrets, Now Divulges Some

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — When John Major took over from Margaret Thatcher in November as prime minister, his first official act was to accept the resignation of Bernard Ingham, Mrs. Thatcher's press secretary and most faithful retainer.

That gesture signaled the end of the Thatcher era almost as clearly as the prime minister's own political demise. For Bernard Ingham was more than just a press secretary. He was in many ways the heart and soul of the Thatcher administration, a gruff, pugnacious, bushy-browed warrior who wielded power like a blunt instrument.

"The thing about you and me, Bernard, is neither of us are smooth people," Mrs. Thatcher once reportedly told her Yorkshire-born Rasputin.

For 11 years, Mr. Ingham used the cozy confines of Britain's hallowed lobby system of confidentiality for anonymous attacks on Mrs. Thatcher's critics in the opposition and in the press — and sometimes to trash the reputations of cabinet ministers when they were deemed less than loyal to her vision or her style.

Under the system, journalists accredited to Parliament have access to the prime minister's press secretary for twice-daily briefings on a not-for-attribution basis.

It was a bravura performance. The Ingham

briefings were informative and invariably entertaining, especially in later years as his enemies list grew. He scorned critics, rejecting with a dismissive scowl the notion that he had become too powerful and arrogant.

But in the end, the most telling criticism of all was that by alienating many of her supporters, he had ceased to serve his boss well, and that he thus became one more factor that led to her beheading.

Now, six months after he packed up and stalked out of No. 10, he is back with his own account of his years with Mrs. Thatcher, aptly titled "Kill the Messenger."

The book has already caused a minor flap in London between Mr. Ingham and The Sunday Times — which serialized the censored, government-approved version while coyly referring to the earlier, uncensored version in a front-page news story — and opened anew some of the old wounds and issues. For those who found Mrs. Thatcher too formidable or impolitic a target, Mr. Ingham was always an eager substitute.

"The lingo of Downing Street," "a political ruffian," "an omnipotent ogre ruling over us all with a malignant eye" — those were some of the gentler titles bestowed by an angry press and recounted by Mr. Ingham with perverse delight in his book. The Times of London even criticized his red hair as looking "like a carrot with anemia."

The more serious charge was that Mr. Ingham used the anonymity of his office to savage Mrs. Thatcher's opponents. Three major British newspapers eventually launched a boycott of the press briefings because, they contended, he was abusing the anonymity rule with the complicity of journalists. Mr. Ingham, in turn, accused the papers of "rank hypocrisy."

After granting a spate of television interviews, Mr. Ingham, 58, has recently made himself unavailable. But in an interview before the book was published, he dismissed his critics by saying: "I think it's inevitable when you're press secretary that people who are disappointed or disaffected or who imagine a slight should make the press secretary a target. I've long grown used to it."

"For 11 years," he added, "we were working to try to turn this country around. But all some people can offer is carrying criticism. Some of it is frankly nauseating."

Bernard Ingham was never shy about criticizing the journalists he fed. He lectured frequently on diseases such as "The le Carré Syndrome," which he said was a journalistic penchant for seeing conspiracy, rather than incompetence, in every official misstep. Another of his favorites was the "Columnar Pox," a congenital disease in which columnists refuse to check their facts for fear of losing a paragraph to the truth.



Bernard Ingham in a welcoming mood for a journalist's question during a briefing.

But the real culprit, some would say, is Britain's lobby system, an arcane institution that allows the government to disseminate its views during off-the-record briefings while maintain-

ing a level of confidentiality that official Washington sources can only envy.

Mr. Ingham's briefings were popular not only because they were entertaining and sometimes savage but also because he was known to have remarkable access to Mrs. Thatcher and intimate knowledge of what she was thinking on virtually every issue.

One of the complaints of some Conservative Party elders was that when it came to a crisis, the prime minister relied far too much on Mr. Ingham and Charles Powell, her chief secretary and foreign affairs adviser, and far too little on the people she had named to her cabinet.

Given that kind of access, plus his pit-bull style, it was not surprising that Mr. Ingham made many enemies who took delight when he misstepped. He got in serious trouble in 1985 when he told the lobby that the government would not intervene to stop the fall in value of the pound. His remarks, attributed to "Downing Street sources," caused a further plunge and forced the Bank of England to spend more than \$100 million to prop up the pound.

But more damaging in the long run was Mr. Ingham's propensity for attacking maverick cabinet ministers. When Francis Pym, then lord president and leader of the House of Commons, asserted publicly in 1982 that the government was too complacent about Britain's economic

problems, Mr. Ingham compared him to Mein

Loth, a whining 1940s radio character.

And when John Biffen, a later leader of the House, infuriated Prime Minister Thatcher in 1986 by suggesting that she was becoming a liability to her party, Mr. Ingham mocked Mr. Biffen in a private briefing as "accident-prone."

Mrs. Thatcher, he added, "did not give two hoots" for Mr. Biffen's views.

A stunned Mr. Biffen called Mr. Ingham "the

sewer, not the sewage."

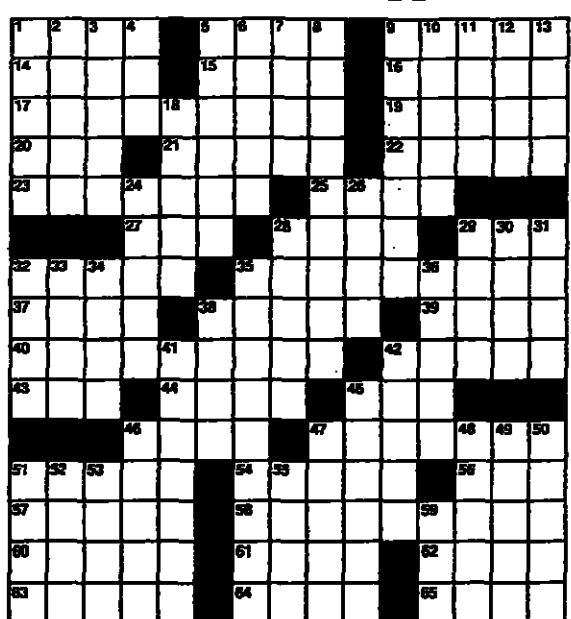
Mr. Ingham contends that he was actually defending the ministers from the attacks of lobby journalists who insisted that the two be dismissed immediately. "They came at me in waves," he says, and eventually he gave them the infamous quotes. He regrets both of those comments, he says now, "but the reality is, in 11 years you're sometimes bound to put a foot wrong."

In 1986, Mr. Ingham was also accused of authorizing the leak of a legal document discrediting Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine during a cabinet dispute over a British helicopter company.

After the document appeared, Mr. Heseltine stormed out of a cabinet meeting and resigned. Mr. Ingham contends that the leak was the work of a press official in the Trade and Industry Department at the direction of Lord Heseltine, one of Mr. Ingham's cabinet rivals.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Opp's abode
 - 5 H.M.S. Pinafire, e.g.
 - 9 Pivotal
 - 14 Haulboy
 - 15 Wolfe's "Of —"
 - 16 As — (usually)
 - 17 Arrow's "The —"
 - 19 Manner or Lapham

- DOWN**
- 1 Secret messages
 - 2 Scrub a flight
 - 3 Longest European river
 - 4 Conger
 - 5 Rubbernecked
 - 6 Backpacker
 - 7 — a man with
 - 8 Smollett's Mr. Pickle
 - 9 Solving puzzles, e.g.
 - 10 Hunter on high
 - 11 Letup
 - 12 Remains for Amor
 - 13 Remainder
 - 14 Massenet opera
 - 15 Lifeless
 - 16 Tear
 - 17 Stout cord
 - 18 Ocean sunfish
 - 19 A Waugh
 - 21 Mary Baker —
 - 22 Dryden lived here
 - 23 Author Hunter
 - 24 Wilde heroine
 - 25 "Vanity Fair" author
 - 26 Worn out



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

GAGES LADS LOCI
AMORT IRON IVES
RODEO AGEE NELL
BLOCKHOUSE ERTE
SETTEE ENROBE
SMART ALATE
ASAP MDS PROTON
REDAPES DESCEND
MADRID MAT KRIS
SMITE AUDIT
TYRANT TAMEST
SAIL HOUSEPARTY
ELOI EXAM PINUP
MANN MILL ENERO
ESSE SASS TESTS

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Pope to Elevate 22 As Cardinals in June

Pope John Paul II named 22 new cardinals on Wednesday and revealed the identity of a cardinal whom he had secretly elevated in 1979 as Bishop Ignatius Gong Pimee of Shanghai, who was imprisoned for 30 years in China.

Archbishop Pimee, 89, who spent 30 years in jails for refusing to renounce his allegiance to the Vatican, was released from house arrest two years ago and lives in the United States.

The new cardinals will be formally elevated at a Vatican ceremony June 28.

Two of the new cardinals also spent time in prison under Communist governments. They are Archbishop Alexandru Todea of Fagaras in Romania, 77, who spent 15 years in jail after he was secretly ordained a bishop in 1950, and Bishop Jan Chryz-

tom Korec, 67, the Czechoslovak bishop of Nitra, who spent eight years in prison in the 1960s.

These are the other new cardinals: Archbishop Angelo Sodano of Italy, Vatican secretary of state; Archbishop Pio Laghi of Italy, prefect of the Congregation for Catholic Education; Archbishop Edward Cassidy of Australia, president of the Pontifical Council for the Promotion of Christian Unity; Archbishop Robert Coffy of Marseille; Archbishop Frederic Eusebi-Nzaburungwe of Kinshasa; Archbishop Nicolas de Jesus Lopez Rodriguez of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Archbishop Jose Sanchez of the Philippines, secretary of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples; Monsignor Virgilio Noe, chief of liturgical ceremonies at St. Peter's Basilica; Archbishop Antonio Quarracino of Buenos Aires; Monsignor Francesco Angelini of Italy, president of the Pontifical Council of the Pastoral for Health Workers; Archbishop Roger Michael Mahony of Los Angeles; Archbishop Juan Jesus Posadas Ocampo of Guadalajara, Mexico; Archbishop Anthony Joseph Revins of Philadelphia; Archbishop Giovanni Salazar of Lima; Archbishop Cabal Brondani Daly of Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Monsieur Camille Ruzin, papal vicar of Rome; Bishop Henri Schwery of Sion, Switzerland; Bishop Georg Maximilian Sterzinsky of Berlin; Monsignor Guido Del Mestri of Yugoslavia, retired apostolic nuncio; The Reverend P. Paolo Dezza of Italy, Jesuit academician.

Swiss May Change Immigration Policy

Switzerland is considering introducing a three-tier immigration policy that would favor West Europeans and curtail immigration from most other countries.

Under the government plan, would-be immigrants from the European Community and from member states of the European Free Trade Association would be given free access to the Swiss labor market. This first tier would no longer be subject to the so-called Seasonal Regulation, which allows only short-term contracts for foreign workers.

The second category would consist of immigrants from the United States and Canada. The government said it hoped to draw

only highly skilled workers from this group. Eastern European countries could also eventually be included in this category.

Justice Minister Arnold Koller said the country could no longer accept migrants from the third category — all other countries — and would seek to discourage their number by providing modest development aid.

The Police Society, a British group dedicated to upholding good manners, has decided to keep the good work despite a drop in membership and financial difficulties. At a meeting this week, the five-year-old group rejected a proposal to dissolve the society after "eloquent howls of protest" from members, according to the Reverend Ian Gregory, the group's founder. The society, whose membership has dwindled from 1,000 to 400, will seek a strategy for finding sponsors and new members. "Unfortunately, most people don't renew their membership, however politely we ask," said Mr. Gregory.

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Gains in Treating Digestive Diseases

reduced, Dr. Winawer said. Only five of the 1,418 patients in the study developed colon cancer during four years of follow-up; that is far fewer than the 12 to 37 cases expected, he said. Patients were monitored yearly.

What leads to such differentiation and why this error occurs at all is still a mystery, Dr. Antonarakis said, as is the fact that older women are more likely to have children with the condition.

A new technique for producing extreme cold was devised two decades ago, when physicists began to reach temperatures within 0.8 degrees centigrade of the absolute zero by diluting ordinary liquid helium, He-4, with a liquefied isotope of helium, He-3. At such temperatures, the startling behavior of ultrasmall particles obeying the rules of quantum mechanics becomes visible in the full-size world.

Now a French-Soviet team appears to have narrowed the search for the origin of the enigmatic emanations. The group reports in *Nature* that the bursts appear to originate in our own galaxy.

Using data from the Soviet Union's Phobos and Venera 13 and 14 space missions, the researchers at the Center for the Study of Space Radiation in Toulouse and the Space Research Institute in Moscow found that most of the bursts

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processes of any animal, whether ape, dolphin or parrot, from its behavior. But, one bird expert who counsels caution, Dr. Fernando Nottebohm of Rockefeller University said: "That bird is doing some things that look awfully clever and thought-provoking. It does understand questions and gives what seem to be answers."

The fossil weighs around 50 pounds (23 kilograms) and is almost a foot (30 centimeters) across, according to the geologist, Stuart Warren.

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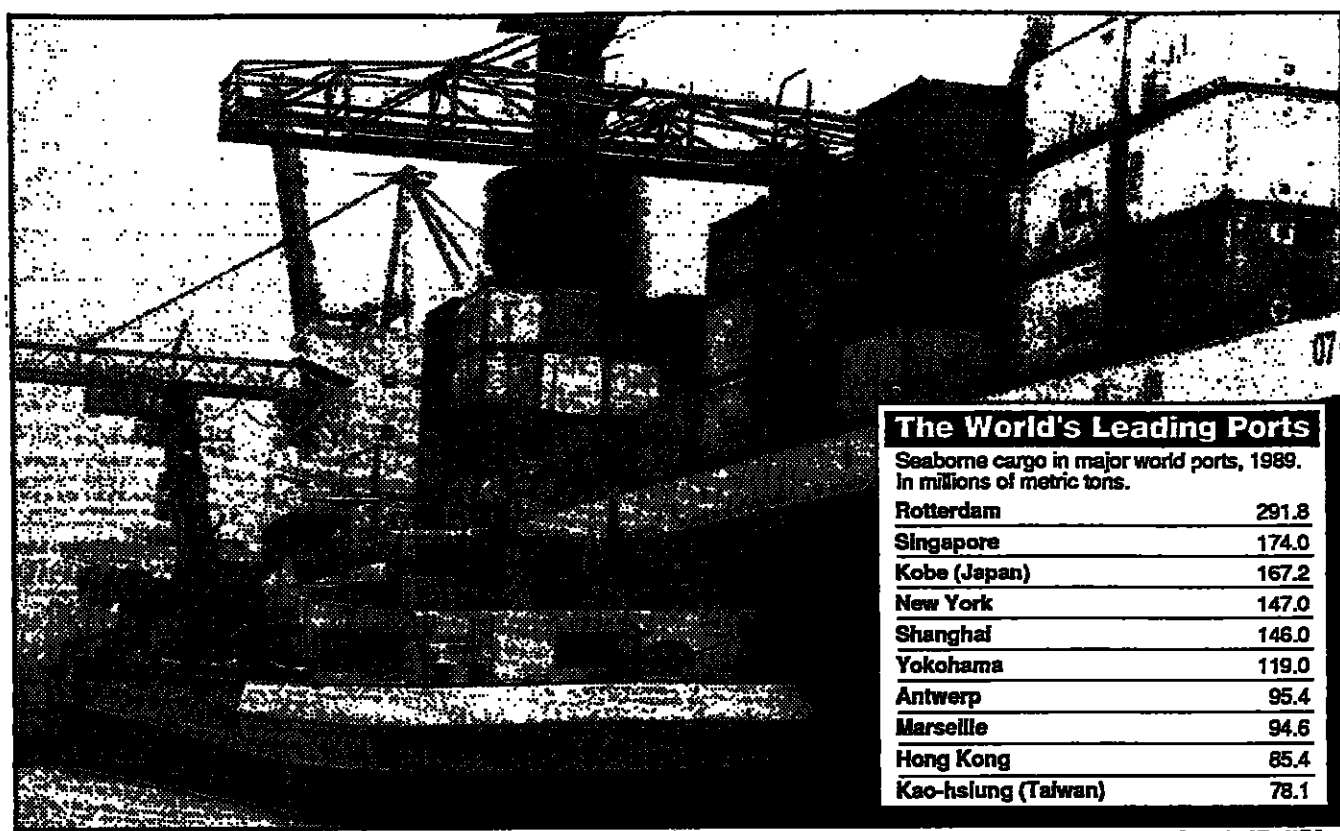
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The Netherlands



The World's Leading Ports

| Seaboard cargo in major world ports, 1989. In millions of metric tons. | |
|--|-------|
| Rotterdam | 291.8 |
| Singapore | 174.0 |
| Kobe (Japan) | 167.2 |
| New York | 147.0 |
| Shanghai | 146.0 |
| Yokohama | 119.0 |
| Antwerp | 95.4 |
| Marseille | 94.6 |
| Hong Kong | 85.4 |
| Kao-hsiung (Taiwan) | 78.1 |

Rotterdam Keeps Its Sleeves Rolled Up

By Sara Henley

ROTTERDAM—Buy a new shirt in this city, the Dutch joke runs, and it comes with the sleeves already rolled up. Rotterdam was reduced to rubble in World War II, but its inhabitants grinded their teeth and the city grew into the world's biggest port. Now it is grasping a new challenge: to consolidate its role as the high-tech hub of Europe's cargo.

A boat tour of the port passes by zones dedicated to food and fruit juice storage to petrochemicals and oil refining. Surprisingly, there is none of the noise and bustle traditionally associated with ports, and the apparent calm belies the fact that about 32,000 oceangoing vessels and nearly 190,000 barges visit Rotterdam annually.

This, say Rotterdamers, shows how large Rotterdam is. The harbor line nearly 40 kilometers (27.5 miles) of river and the port area spans 10,000 hectares (about 25,000 acres).

However, the Rotterdam joke is rapidly becoming outdated as computerized cargo-handling equipment takes over from elbow grease.

And no Dutchman can ignore the fact that the port is the locomotive of a transport and distribution sector worth more than 8 percent of the Dutch national income of nearly 460 billion guilders (\$240 billion).

Powered by Rotterdam, the Dutch carry 36 percent of all the European Community's freight. The port handles more than 40 percent of northwest Europe's ocean cargo, and the 300 million tons it transhipped last year is more than half as much again as throughput in Singapore, the world's second-largest port.

Europe's biggest refinery, Royal Dutch/Shell's Europort Pernis plant, its biggest coal and ore transshipment operation and its largest privately owned container handler, Europe Combined Terminals (ECT), are located here.

If Rotterdam's ambitions are realized, however, it will outgrow itself early in the next century.

Economists at the port authority, or GHR, say if northwest Europe's economy grows by about 3 percent annually over the next 20 years, Rotterdam's throughput could grow by over one-fifth, reaching 350 million to 400 million tons by 2010. The number of contain-

ers passing through the port could more than triple, to 6 million annually, they say.

It is difficult to evaluate such predictions. Transportation is a fluctuating business, and Rotterdam faces fierce competition from neighboring ports, particularly Antwerp and, increasingly, from Bremen and Hamburg.

Nonetheless, the GHR and ECT have based a 2.5 billion guilder, 20-year investment plan on the projection, involving the construction of eight new state-of-the-art container terminals and far-reaching infrastructural improvement.

Called "Delta Mega Hub Center," the plan underlines new economies of scale being sought by global transporters. Over long distances, between continents, goods are increasingly carried by fewer big players, to fewer destinations, in ever larger quantities.

By offering major shipping lines large-scale capacity, tailored to demand for all-round availability and high automation, the GHR and ECT hope to ensure that Rotterdam stays the main node for European transportation over water, road and rail.

SARA HENLEY is a journalist based in Amsterdam.

German Unity: Good for the Dutch

By Jacques Neher

AMSTERDAM—German unification has proved to be a good deal for the Dutch economy. With its money and trade tightly linked to Germany, economists say the Netherlands has been spared the severe downturn, or even recession, that is being experienced by some other European countries and the United States.

However, with the dollar on the rise, experts warn of prospects for higher inflation while they criticize the government for failing to bring its spending under control.

"We're not doing too badly, thanks to the huge import demand from Germany," said Frans Limberg, the executive vice president and chief economist at ABN-Amro Bank.

Mr. Limberg said economic growth would slow to 2 percent to 2.25 percent this year, in line with the predictions of most other economists, including those of government forecasting agencies and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. That would represent more than a one-percentage-point decline from the 3.25 percent GDP growth rate of 1990 and the 4.2 percent growth rate registered in 1989—the best performances in 14 years.

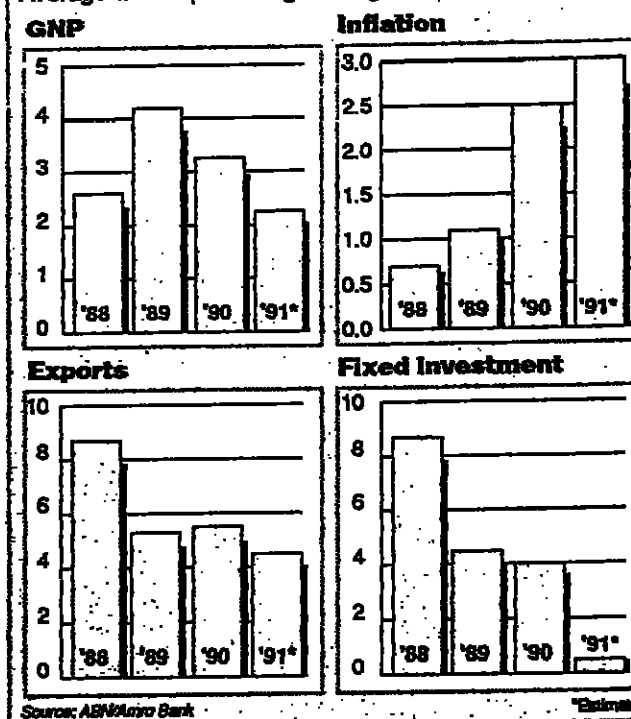
"We will slow, but we won't have a recession," said Mr. Limberg.

Economists are unanimous in crediting the unification last year of Germany—the Netherlands' biggest trading partner—for the relatively strong performance of the Dutch economy. In the last quarter of 1990, the surge in consumer demand in Germany sparked a 20 percent jump in Dutch exports to Germany, although the demand is expected to decline to more moderate levels this year.

"Growth in our economy is conditional on what happens in Germany," said Onno de Beaufort Wijnholds, an economist and deputy director of the Nederlandse Bank, the central bank. While overall, exports are expected to

Dutch Economic Indicators

Average annual percentage change



Source: ABN-Amro Bank

Estimate

rise 6 percent, exports to Germany, he said, will likely rise by 10 percent.

The Netherlands is an export-driven economy, with its sales abroad accounting for more than half of the gross national product. Of the 336 billion guilders (\$176 billion) worth of goods and services exported last year, Germany absorbed about one-third, with the rest of the European Community and overseas markets sharing the remainder.

Interest rates in the Netherlands are also dependent on Germany, which means that rates have been on the upswing since last fall.

Though some voices have risen in recent times to argue for a divorce of the two currencies, the government and central bank "remain very committed" to keeping the guilder coupled to the Deutsche mark, Mr. de Beaufort Wijnholds said.

One of the major benefits of coupling the guilder to the German currency has been low inflation, even lower than in Germany. However, prices may soon be on the upswing, warns the Central Planning Bureau, the economic forecasting agency.

The bureau predicted that fast-rising import prices, climbing wage costs, rent increases and higher indirect taxes could push inflation to over 4 percent by 1993-94, adding, "that would bring an end to the Netherlands' exceptionally favorable position in terms of inflation."

Against this macroeconomic outlook, economists and analysts predict a difficult time for Dutch business.

"The profitability of Dutch private enterprise is declining," said the Central Planning Bureau. It blames recent wage increases that

have permitted workers to increase their share in business income by 1 percent this year, and perhaps another quarter-point in 1992.

However, from the stock market's perspective, 1991 should be more of a recovery year for prices, after a series of big losses reported or expected by major Dutch companies, such as DAF, the truck-maker; KLM, the airline; Nedlloyd, the shipping concern; and Philips NV, Europe's largest consumer electronics company.

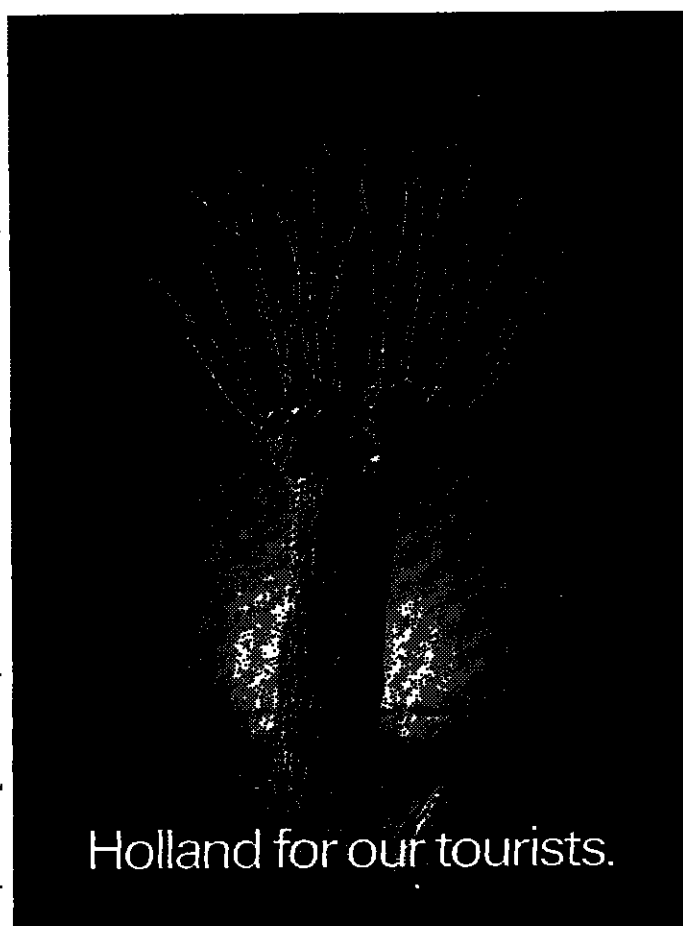
"We see total profits coming back 30-35 percent this year after declining 40 percent in 1990," said Roel Goossens, analyst with stockbroker Vanmeer James Capel. His calculations are weighted to reflect the fact that 35 Dutch companies make up 90 percent of the Amsterdam stock exchange. Two companies, Shell and Unilever, together account for around 50 percent of total market capitalization.

Philips surprised the market earlier this month when it announced a return to profitability in the first quarter following last year's disastrous results. The company lost 4.24 billion guilders in 1990, forcing the resignation last July of its chairman, Cornelis van der Klugt, and resulting in a sweeping restructuring plan by his successor, Jan Timmer. That plan called for 45,000 workers to be cut from Philips' worldwide payroll of 285,000 by the end of 1991.

"The company has to go further," said Joost Vanbeek, analyst with broker Pierson Heldring & Pierson. "With the present cost reductions, the company should have good prospects in 1992 and 1993, but in the long term, they will see more problems."

Even with overall profits rebounding for the Dutch giants, Mr. Goossens did not see much upward potential in the near term, for the market, which has already gained about 20 percent since the beginning of the year, after declining 17 percent last year.

JACQUES NEHER is a Paris-based journalist.



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Coalition

Mark Fuller

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Quality Circles Prove It:
There's Profit in Utopia

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Quality circles. Those words used to evoke a picture of a utopian world in which industry's lowest-paid workers solved its biggest problems. Today, they elicit bad memories. By the end of the 1980s, quality circles — worker teams whose shop-floor experience and common sense were supposed to restore America's flagging productivity — had all but disappeared.

Companies did not pay enough attention to who was on the teams, what projects they did, and who should act on their recommendations, said Richard C. Whiteley, vice chairman of Forum Corp., a Boston quality consulting firm.

But a few companies learned to make quality circles live up to their promise. These companies hand-picked people for the teams; helped them pick projects with measurable goals; provided them with management support, budgets and authorization to request help from other departments, and disbanded them when their goals were reached.

The quality circles in turn rewarded them with numerous product and process improvements.

One such company was Nelson Metal Products Corp., a \$68 million automotive supplier in Grandville, Michigan. In the mid-1980s, Nelson was dying. Although it paid its workers about 65 percent above the industry average, the quality of the parts they made was so erratic that Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., once its biggest customers, would not let it bid for work.

So in 1987, with defective parts at a staggering 2,500 per million and with losses mounting fast, Nelson formed quality circles. Today, profit is robust, defective parts are fewer than 10 per million, and Ford and GM are buying again.

THE QUALITY CIRCLES, said Melvin H. Baskin, Nelson's executive vice president, "pulled people together and enabled them to accomplish all this."

James A. Humphrey, the company's chief executive, first held several lunches with employees at all levels to exchange views on why the company was losing money and customers, and what improvements were needed. With the union's backing, he initiated programs to train workers in new skills. Only after this groundwork had been laid did Nelson form its first "WIN" (Team for Workers Involved in Nelson).

Mr. Humphrey made a high priority out of picking doable projects. "People lose interest if things are too difficult or unmeasurable," he said. Conversely, they are demoralized by trivialities — a syndrome that Mr. Humphrey says helped kill quality circles at his former company, Dyneer Corp.

"Dyneer's teams reported to personnel, which knew nothing about picking projects," he said. "They'd spend 10 weeks and \$20,000 to save 10 cents." People from nonproduction departments did join Nelson's teams, but as facilitators, not project pickers.

For example, one six-person team figured out how to increase hourly production of a part to 140 from 80. One reason for its success, says David A. Hallmark, a die caster who was on the team, was that the leader was from another department. "Our foreman would have been pushing his own ideas," he said.

Nelson's teams were not confined to manufacturing processes. One WIN team worked out standards for how quickly new employees should be performing like old pros and for measuring their progress. Another found ways to keep people outside the purchasing department from placing orders with vendors, thereby eliminating the tide of undocumented and unpayable invoices.

That team included members from departments like production control that had generated the troublesome orders, as well as from purchasing and accounting, which had to deal with them.

Most of Nelson's quality circles have been replaced by "self-directed work teams," in which factory floor workers control all aspects of products and processes. Meanwhile, Ford and GM have given Nelson their highest-quality certification.

Texas Rail: French Edge Out Germans

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — France's TGV has broken into the U.S. market for high-speed rail by edging out a German consortium that made the mistake of seeking a government subsidy in the heartland of free enterprise, a Texas railway official said Wednesday.

In the end, the difference was this: Texas TGV had a longer track record and a better financial package than the German Inter-City Rail group.

The Texas High Speed Rail Authority awarded the franchise for a 600-mile (970-kilometer) triangular route linking Dallas, Houston and San Antonio to a group using French technology to achieve speeds up to 185 miles per hour over the Texas plains.

The region is seen as ideal to demonstrate the virtues of the train & grand vitesse when completed in 1998.

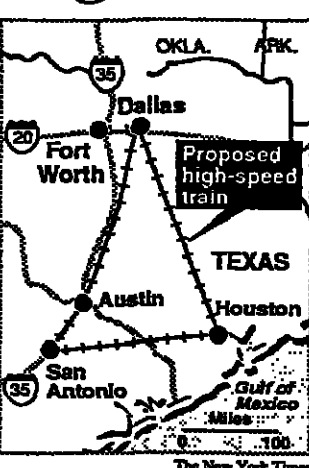
The big problem will be raising \$5.7 billion in private finance, a condition set by the Texas legislature. This was conceded by the winning Texas TGV consortium,

which is led by the U.S. construction giant Morrison Knudsen Corp. and includes GEC-Alsthom.

The losing competitor at an all-day public hearing on Tuesday in Austin, the state capital, was Texas FasTrac, a consortium of Siemens, AEG-Westinghouse, Asea Brown Boveri and Kraus-Maffei using German Inter-City Rail technology that is only now going into service. They were teamed with Brown & Root and H.B. Zachry, two big Texas contractors.

Bob Neely, executive director of the Rail Authority, said Wednesday that Texas TGV won the franchise because of its "high experience level," nine years with no fatalities, millions of passengers, and outstanding technology that is environmentally sound.

Equally important, said Mr. Neely, was the TGV financing package, a combination of \$1.5 billion in stock issues to be phased in over the decade, and one 15-year bond issue for \$2.68 billion in 1994 and a 13-year issue for \$2.49 billion in 1996.



These will be tax-exempt industrial issues, which are relatively common in the United States to support industrial parks and even baseball stadiums, but have never been issued in the billions. They will be guaranteed by such major French banks as Credit Lyonnais and Banque Indosuez, as well as Merrill Lynch.

Texas FasTrac had already announced it was short \$1.7 billion in financing and asked for municipal, county or state funds. But state subsidy in Texas was barred by a 1989 law pushed through the legislature at the urging of lobbyists for Southwest Airlines, a Texas interurban carrier that stands to lose most if these cities are linked by high-speed rail.

Neely said the TGV financial package was "more believable." He praised its equity provisions and said that as "high-speed rail gathers momentum, the idea will snowball and become more credible to bond investors."

Bond investors have not been major players in U.S. railroads since the 19th century, and most transport capital goes to the troubled airlines.

Louis Thompson, railroad adviser to the World Bank, said private buyers may be reluctant to take up the bonds because traffic estimates depend on "a heroic piece of forecasting."

James Garber, Morrison Knudsen's financial director for the project, said the first \$170 million in debt held by the acquired unit, Nokia Data.

Fujitsu currently owns 80 percent of ICL and the remaining 20 percent is held by Northern Telecom of Canada. After Wednesday's deal becomes effective Oct. 1, Nokia will have a seat on the board of the Fujitsu affiliate. The merger is subject to approval by the European Community's competition authorities.

"Some people fear the Japanese are going to take over the whole European computer market," said Tim Hirst, electronics analyst at Lehman Brothers International. "Obviously this deal can only increase the sense of urgency among European manufacturers struggling to survive."

The combined European company after the merger will have revenue of about \$4 billion, of which \$3.5 billion is generated in Europe. Only three European-owned computer companies, Siemens/Nixdorf, Groupe Bull and Ing. C. Olivetti & Co. have larger revenue.

ICL was expelled from the European Information Technology Roundtable, an industry grouping of which it was a founding member, See NOKIA, Page 13

Soviet Bill to Boost Foreign Investment

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In hopes of attracting massive foreign investment, Prime Minister Valentin S. Pavlov introduced legislation Wednesday that for the first time would allow wholly foreign-owned companies to set up business here and benefit from preferred tax rates and the right to export their products and profits.

The Supreme Soviet approved overwhelmingly a first reading of the bill, which also would protect foreign investors against "arbitrary" nationalization, a clause designed to ease fears of a repeat of actions at the time of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, when the government confiscated foreign properties without payment.

"World experience and the state of our economy dictate that the promotion of foreign investment in every way is necessary," Mr. Pavlov told legislators. He indicated that investment in the defense industry would be excluded.

In seven decades of Soviet rule, the Kremlin has prohibited or tightly controlled foreign business activity. Ironically, it was Mr. Pavlov who earlier this year accused the West of hatching a "financial coup d'etat."

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has sent his emissaries to Washington and other Western capitals in an effort to win him an invitation to a meeting in July of the world's seven leading industrial nations.

Mr. Gorbachev hopes that his recent turn toward compromise with his country's republics and the pro-democracy movements will gain the confidence of the West and its financial cooperation in the reform of the economy.

"If our president takes part in the meeting, he will go not with an outstretched hand, but with a program," Anatoli I. Lukyanov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, told members of the Foreign Correspondents' Association in Moscow.

He added that foreign investors would be given "concessions," but did not go into detail.

Mr. Lukyanov said the Soviet Union was hoping for about \$30 billion a year in Western aid. A Soviet economist, Grigori Yavlinsky, a close ally of the Russian republic leader, Boris Yeltsin, has used similar figures.

President George Bush has not yet committed himself on Mr. Gorbachev's participation at the summit meeting in London.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has said that the notion of providing aid to a genuine reform effort was "not inconsistent with what our international economic policy approach has been to other countries around the world."

At a news conference in Tokyo, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada said that he and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu agreed that, if Mr. Gorbachev is invited to the London meeting, "neither of us is opposed."

French and Italian officials already have voiced support of Mr. Gorbachev's participation at the G-7 sessions.

Mr. Lukyanov said that without Western participation, the economic reform process in the Soviet Union would proceed nonetheless, "but more slowly."

Mr. Pavlov told the Supreme Soviet that the country needed investment of 500 billion rubles (\$860 billion at the official rate) to modernize its industry.

The Soviet prime minister said that he hoped that investment would mean the addition of "modern technology, intellectual potential and managerial experience."

Poland said Wednesday that the collapse of the Soviet economy was threatening stability in Eastern Europe and urged the West to help Moscow and its former allies quickly. Reuters reported from Warsaw.

Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz said that a sharp drop in exports to the Soviet Union was causing a dramatic fall in production and economic activity in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Members of five Washington think tanks urged the West on Wednesday to resist pleas from Moscow for aid, saying the money would be used to subsidize a bloated bureaucracy that would delay economic reforms.

Mr. Dole, who sponsored a Senate resolution passed May 15 urging Mr. Bush to grant the credits, said he thought the president was sympathetic to the grain-credits proposal but felt restrained by a law passed last year requiring the administration to establish the creditworthiness of recipients.

Soviet Envoy Upbeat On U.S. Grain Credits

WASHINGTON — A Soviet trade envoy, Yevgeny M. Primakov, said Wednesday that he thought Washington might give the Soviet Union the \$1.5 billion in U.S. Agriculture Department credits it wants to buy American grain.

Mr. Primakov, visiting Washington to lobby for the credits and other U.S. aid, spoke to reporters after talks with Senator Bob Dole.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev was asking for the new credits to help ease food shortages. Moscow had already received \$1 billion in U.S. farm credits in December.

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Mr. Dole, who sponsored a Senate resolution passed May 15 urging Mr. Bush to grant the credits, said he thought the president was sympathetic to the grain-credits proposal but felt restrained by a law passed last year requiring the administration to establish the creditworthiness of recipients.

The memorandum has touched off an extensive internal IBM discussion, carried out on a computer conferencing system, over who is to blame for IBM's woes.

Several IBM employees said that in responding to the memorandum, a number of employees had blamed Mr. Akers for many of the company's problems.

In the face of changing technology and rising competition, the computer maker based in Armonk, New York, has been trying to re-shape its business for five years by cutting costs and giving employees incentives to leave.

In December 1989 it accelerated its cost cutting by announcing that it planned to reduce its domestic work force by more than 10,000.

"This is not the first time I've heard this message," said Peter Thonis, an IBM spokesman. "This has been the tone in the company for the last six months or so. Mr. Akers has been delivering this message for some time."

Mr. Akers was quoted as saying, "I'm sick and tired of visiting plants to hear nothing but great things about quality and cycle time, and then to visit customers who tell me of problems."

The remarks were made to an IBM management class, and the note taker, who was not identified, said: "Akers is not a happy man. He didn't pull any punches. In the spirit of his concern on filtered communications, I left with a real sense of obligation to spread his word."

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ICL-Nokia Deal Widens Fujitsu's European View

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The competitive challenge facing Europe's struggling computer manufacturers was stepped up Wednesday as the British subsidiary of the Japanese electronics giant Fujitsu Ltd. announced the acquisition of the data-processing arm of Nokia Group of Finland for £230 million (\$401 million).

ICL PLC will pay \$50 million in cash and \$180 million in preference shares. Half the preference shares will be convertible into a 5 percent stake in ICL when the British company goes public in a few years time. The other half will be bought back for cash. ICL will also take on £100 million in debt held by the acquired unit, Nokia Data.

Fujitsu currently owns 80 percent of ICL and the remaining 20 percent is held by Northern Telecom of Canada. After Wednesday's deal becomes effective Oct. 1, Nokia will have a seat on the board of the Fujitsu affiliate. The merger is subject to approval by the European Community's competition authorities.

"Some people fear the Japanese are going to take over the whole European computer market," said Tim Hirst, electronics analyst at Lehman Brothers International. "Obviously this deal can only increase the sense of urgency among European manufacturers struggling to survive."

The combined European company after the merger will have revenue of about \$4 billion, of which \$3.5 billion is generated in Europe. Only three European-owned computer companies, Siemens/Nixdorf, Groupe Bull and Ing. C. Olivetti & Co. have larger revenue.

ICL was expelled from the European Information Technology Roundtable, an industry grouping of which it was a founding member, See NOKIA, Page 13

Analysts pointed out that Fujitsu, through the expanded ICL, had gained access to a strong client base in Scandinavia and Spain, while bolstering its position in Germany, France and the Netherlands.

According to Jane Dawley of the international market research firm Dataquest, Fujitsu itself has up to now lacked the distribution channels in Europe for its own line of work stations and PCs.

"Nokia Data has few of its own products but depends on Bull, Tandem and Hitachi for most of what they sell," she said. "Those deals should now waver away, and Nokia will become a channel for Fujitsu products."

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CURRENCY RATES

| Cross Rates | May 29 |
|-------------|---------|
| Australian | 1.2325 |
| Belgian | 36.050 |
| British | 1.6525 |
| Canadian | 1.2325 |
| French | 6.5535 |
| German | 1.3663 |
| Italian | 1.3663 |
| Japanese | 149.875 |
| Netherlands | 2.3636 |
| Portuguese | 200.482 |
| Spanish | 166.363 |
| Swedish | 8.4663 |
| Swiss | 1.4533 |
| Thai | 50.3333 |
| West German | 1.3663 |
| Yen | 149.875 |

Changes in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, 1991. In other centers, New York closing rates and Toronto rates of 3 p.m. or 4 p.m. as posted. To buy one dollar: * Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

| Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ | Currency | Per \$ |
|------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|--------|
| Australian | 1.2325 | Belgian | 36.050 | British | 1.6525 |
| Canadian | 1.2325 | French | 6.5535 | German | 1.3663 |
| Italian | 1.3663 | Japanese | 149.875 | Netherlands | 2.3636 |
| Portuguese | 200.482 | Spanish | 166.363 | Swedish | 8.4663 |
| Swiss | 1.4533 | Thai | 50.3333 | West German | 1.3663 |
| Yen | 149.875 | | | | |

Forward Rates

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | 120-day | 150-day | 180-day |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Australian | 1.2325 | 1.2325 | 1.2325 | 1.2325 | 1.2325 | 1.2325 |
| Belgian | 36.050 | 36.050 | 36.050 | 36.050 | 36.050 | 36.050 |
| British | 1.6525 | 1.6525 | 1.6525 | 1.6525 | 1.6525 | 1.6525 |
| Canadian | 1.2325 | 1.2325 | 1.2325 | 1.2325 | 1.2325 | 1.2325 |
| French | 6.5535 | 6.5535 | 6.5535 | 6.5535 | 6.5535 | 6.5535 |
| German | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 |
| Italian | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 |
| Japanese | 149.875 | 149.875 | 149.875 | 149.875 | 149.875 | 149.875 |
| Netherlands | 2.3636 | 2.3636 | 2.3636 | 2.3636 | 2.3636 | 2.3636 |
| Portuguese | 200.482 | 200.482 | 200.482 | 200.482 | 200.482 | 200.482 |
| Spanish | 166.363 | 166.363 | 166.363 | 166.363 | 166.363 | 166.363 |
| Swedish | 8.4663 | 8.4663 | 8.4663 | 8.4663 | 8.4663 | 8.4663 |
| Swiss | 1.4533 | 1.4533 | 1.4533 | 1.4533 | 1.4533 | 1.4533 |
| Thai | 50.3333 | 50.3333 | 50.3333 | 50.3333 | 50.3333 | 50.3333 |
| West German | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 |
| Yen | 149.875 | 149.875 | 149.875 | 149.875 | 149.875 | 149.875 |

Sources: NAB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (Washington); Reuters (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

| 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 9 months | 12 months |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for residents).

Key Money Rates

| 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 9 months | 12 months |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |

Asian Dollar Deposits

| 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 9 months | 12 months |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |

U.S. Money Market Funds

| 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 9 months | 12 months |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |

GOLD

| 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 9 months | 12 months |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% | 1.00% |

Sources: Reuters; Salomon Brothers Bank of New York; Citicorp; Credit Lyonnais; Credit Suisse; Deutsche Bank; Indosuez; J.P. Morgan; Lloyds Bank; Merrill Lynch; N.A.B. Bank; Nippon Kinokuniya; Royal Bank of Canada; Sanwa Bank; Sumitomo Bank; Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank; Union Bank of Switzerland; WestLB; Yokohama Specie Bank.

All prices in U.S. dollars.

Source: Reuters.

IBM Chairman Blasts His Top Managers

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — IBM's chairman read his managers the riot act this month, saying the company had "too many people standing around the water cooler waiting to be told what to do," according to notes of his remarks taken by a manager.

Asserting that most divisions had failed to grow with the market in the first quarter, John F. Akers, chairman and chief executive of International Business Machines Corp., gave a stinging internal review of the computer maker's progress in restructuring business activities in an informal talk before some of the company's fast-rising managers.

MARKET DIARY

Dow Extends Rally
On Upbeat Outlook

United Press International
NEW YORK — Stocks closed higher Wednesday in active trading, supported by a continued upbeat assessment of the outlook for the U.S. economy, the same fuel that drove Tuesday's rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 44.95 points Tuesday, tacked on 10.73 to 2,969.59.

Among the broad-based gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index added 0.51 to 209.38 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.06 to 382.80.

Advances led declines about 3-2, while volume increased to 188.45 million shares from the 162.35 million traded Tuesday.

The market opened by trying to extend Tuesday's rally. But the advance in the blue chips faded, and the Dow drifted. By midday, mo-

mentum reassured itself and the buying of cyclical issues continued as traders felt that the worst of the U.S. recession might be over.

Supporting that view, analysts said, was Tuesday's stronger-than-expected home-sales figures and the government's report Wednesday morning that the first-quarter U.S. gross national product was revised to show a lower, 2.6 percent rate of contraction.

"I think this is catching people by surprise," said Ron Doran, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates in Albany, New York. "We're edging up to 3,000" on the Dow, he added, "but everyone had expected us to level off and trade in a narrow range."

General Motors was the most active issue, rallying 2 to 42 1/2. Ford Motor followed, up 1 1/4 to 35 1/4. Both stocks led the shift to cyclical issues Tuesday and Wednesday. Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker, gained 1/4 to 14 1/4.

Confusion in Market
As Dollar Ends Higher

Reuters
NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher Wednesday on short-covering and overseas buying, confusing a market that only a day earlier was decidedly bearish on the currency's near-term prospects.

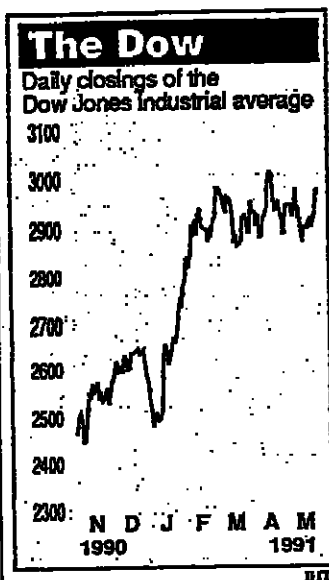
"At the beginning of the week

Dealers said a slight upward revision in U.S. first-quarter gross national product did little to dispel sentiment that the U.S. economy remains mired in a recession but nonetheless had little effect on dollar levels. GNP was revised to a 2.6 percent drop from a 2.8 percent decline reported previously.

"The GNP data is about what happened in the past," said Eric Lehtinen, a senior trader at Credit Agricole. "We're out of the first quarter and are waiting for indications about future U.S. interest-rate action."

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7040 DM, up slightly from 1.6980 DM on Tuesday, and at 137.65 yen, down fractionally from 137.85.

The dollar rose against the Swiss franc to 1.4615 from Tuesday's 1.4435, and to 5.8155 French francs from 5.7345. The pound fell to \$1.7274 from \$1.7475.



THE DOW
Daily closings of the
Dow Jones Industrial average

1990 1991

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

General Motors 4,111 41 40 42 1/2 +1 1/2

Ford Motor 3,111 35 34 35 1/4 +1 1/4

Chrysler 1,111 14 13 14 1/4 +1/4

IBM 1,111 175 174 175 +1

Microsoft 1,111 60 59 60 +1

Oracle 1,111 50 49 50 +1

Novartis 1,111 40 39 40 +1

Amgen 1,111 30 29 30 +1

Boehringer 1,111 20 19 20 +1

Novartis 1,111 10 9 10 +1

Amgen 1,111 5 4 5 +1

Boehringer 1,111 2 1 2 +1

Novartis 1,111 1 0 1 +1

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Amgen 1,111 0 0 0 +1

Boehringer 1,111 0 0 0 +1

Novartis 1,111 0 0 0 +1

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Indus | 2969.59 | 2969.59 | 2969.59 | +10.73 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

Dow Jones Averages

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Indus | 2969.59 | 2969.59 | 2969.59 | +10.73 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

Standard & Poor's Indexes

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

NYSE Indexes

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 209.38 | 209.38 | 209.38 | +0.51 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

NASDAQ Indexes

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

AMEX Stock Index

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

Market Sales

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

NYSE Most Active

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

AMEX Most Active

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

NYSE Diary

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

AMEX Diary

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

NASDAQ Diary

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 100 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 500 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 100 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 500 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 100 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 500 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 100 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 500 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 100 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 500 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 100 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 500 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 100 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |
| Comp | 187.49 | 187.49 | 187.49 | +0.01 |

S&P 500 Index Options

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus | 382.80 | 382.80 | 382.80 | +0.06 |
| Trans | 117.49 | 117.49 | 117.49 | +0.05 |

EC Energy Chief Urges More Oil Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The European Commission should build large strategic oil stocks to help counter future supply shortages, the Community's top energy official said Wednesday.

Antonio Cardoso e Cunha, the EC commissioner for energy, said in a speech here that "the Community should consider the possibility of building up strategic oil stocks similar in size to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the United States."

Mr. Cardoso said the management of these stocks should be coordinated by the Community. Decisions on whether to draw on them would be taken in close coordination with other industrialized countries, he added.

"The very existence of such stocks and coordinated management mechanisms would in itself be one stabilizing factor for the world markets," he said.

His proposal was likely to be opposed by EC members, most of whom oppose a similar plan to

broaden the powers of the EC Commission to act in the event of a supply disruption.

The Commission can now order Community members to cut their oil consumption by up to 10 percent in the event of a crisis. But it has no official role in managing national oil stocks.

Most EC countries have maintained stocks on the order of 90

days of consumption, in line with other international Energy Agency members, since the early 1980s.

Last year, the Commission proposed that it be empowered to order specific demand measures and stock drawdowns during crises. But officials from member countries say the proposal will run into firm opposition when the

EC energy ministers meet Friday.

That meeting is expected to bring an agreement to let the Community's national gas distributors use each other's networks.

For example, France would be able to buy gas from Denmark, which would pump the required volume across the border into Germany, which in turn would feed an equivalent quantity of gas into French pipelines.

The Commission has said that such a pact would not be the start of a Community-wide single market for energy. Instead, it would be a step along the way, comparable to similar rules adopted last year on electricity.

Such a single EC energy market cannot be formed, however, until member countries rein the power of their national monopolies for gas and electricity. The Community's competition commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, has demanded that member states dismantle their import and export monopolies for gas and electricity.

EC Approves Fiat-Alcatel Alliance

BRUSSELS — The European Commission officially approved Wednesday plans for a major alliance between Fiat SpA and France's Alcatel-Alsthom.

The Commission, which struck a deal with Fiat last week to stop it from cornering the French car-battery market, gave the go-ahead to its components division, Magneti Marelli, to take over Alcatel's CEAC battery subsidiary.

Last week, the EC competition commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, said Fiat agreed to sell out of another French battery concern, Compagnie Française d'Electrochimie, surrendering 18 percent of the local battery market.

The agreement paved the way for EC approval of the link with Alcatel because it kept Fiat's share of the French battery business below 50 percent, Commission antitrust experts said.

France Tightens Belt Ahead of '93

Agence France-Press

PARIS — The French cabinet adopted Wednesday a draft law for a 6 billion franc (\$1.03 billion) cut in the 1991 budget, plus changes in sales tax, said Jack Lang, minister of culture and communication.

The move is a reaction to a series of economic indicators that this week showed a slowdown in the economy and is also aimed at preparing France for the single European market that takes effect in 1993.

Edith Cresson, who took over as prime minister two weeks ago, had listed the budget as one of her priorities. Mr. Lang said Wednesday's decision, in addition to a previous 10.2 billion franc cut, reflected "the government's concern to control public spending."

The government had said in March it made the 10.2 billion franc cut because of the direct and indirect costs of the Gulf war.

Mr. Lang said that the new savings, put to the cabinet by Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy and Budget Minister Michel Charasse, showed "France is seriously preparing" for 1993. He said French policy "is more than ever a policy of controlling inflation, reducing public deficits and consolidating the currency."

Changes in the sales tax, or VAT, were aimed at bringing French sales tax levels in line with those elsewhere in the European Community.

Some previously exempt items would now be liable for VAT, other rates would change and rules on VAT reductions would be tightened, Mr. Lang said. The changes would principally affect horticulture, travel agents and undeveloped land.

The finance ministry said VAT on cars would be cut from 22 percent to 18.6 percent effective Jan. 1, 1993, in line with EC levels.

The government also plans to continue a modernization of the financial markets begun in 1985, by dealing with such matters as negotiable credit and tax on share deals.

| Investor's Europe | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 | | |
| 1750 | 2800 | 1900 | | |
| 1650 | 2600 | 1750 | | |
| 1550 | 2400 | 1600 | | |
| 1450 | 2200 | 1450 | | |
| 1350 | 2000 | 1300 | | |
| 1250 | 1800 | 1150 | | |
| 1150 | 1600 | 1000 | | |
| 1050 | 1400 | 850 | | |
| 950 | 1200 | 700 | | |
| 850 | 1000 | 550 | | |
| 750 | 800 | 400 | | |
| 650 | 600 | 250 | | |
| 550 | 400 | 100 | | |
| 450 | 200 | | | |
| 350 | | | | |
| 250 | | | | |
| 150 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |
| 0 | | | | |
| Exchange | Index | Wednesday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
| Amsterdam | CBS Trend | 94.50 | 94.50 | 0.00 |
| Brussels | Stock Index | 5765.59 | 5740.49 | +0.44 |
| Frankfurt | DAX | 1681.53 | 1682.14 | -0.04 |
| Frankfurt | FAZ | 708.34 | 704.64 | +0.53 |
| Helsinki | HEX | 1079.90 | 1074.50 | +0.50 |
| London | Financial Times 30 | 1947.60 | 1937.00 | +0.55 |
| London | FTSE 100 | 2492.90 | 2479.70 | +0.53 |
| Madrid | General Index | 282.15 | 282.43 | -0.08 |
| Milan | MIB | 1165.00 | 1152.00 | +1.13 |
| Paris | CAC 40 | 1825.16 | 1807.81 | +0.96 |
| Stockholm | Affarsvarlden | 1069.70 | 1057.20 | +1.18 |
| Vienna | Stock Index | 570.85 | 565.68 | +0.91 |
| Zurich | SBS | 631.40 | 633.50 | -0.33 |

U.S. May Fight Wellcome for AIDS Drug Patent

By Malcolm Gladwell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. National Institutes of Health says it is considering legal action to invalidate the patent held by the pharmaceutical firm Burroughs Wellcome on the drug AZT, a step that could lead to dramatically lower prices for the costly AIDS treatment.

Following the breakdown of months of negotiations between the company and federal officials, Bernard Healy, NIH director, accused Burroughs Wellcome, the U.S. subsidiary of Wellcome PLC of Britain, on Tuesday of unfairly taking credit for discovering the drug.

She said the U.S. government agency is investigating ways to get government scientists — who collaborated with the company six years ago to develop AZT — included on the patent as co-inventors.

Among the options being considered by NIH are suing Burroughs

Wellcome directly or simply supporting Barr Laboratories, another private company, in its patent fight to manufacture a generic version of AZT for sale at a lower price.

In either event, if NIH is successful, it would have the right to license any manufacturer to produce the drug. Barr has promised to sell AZT for half the current annual price of \$3,000 charged by Burroughs Wellcome.

NIH joins a growing chorus of consumer advocates, pharmaceutical companies and AIDS researchers who have argued that Burroughs Wellcome does not deserve the patent it received for the drug in 1985 and that it should be shared by NIH and Burroughs Wellcome.

Almost \$1 billion of AZT has been sold since it was approved in 1987 and it has long ranked many consumer advocates and government scientists that a private company has reaped all the commercial benefits of a treatment developed in part with taxpayers' money.

MBA: Europe Likes It

(Continued from page 1)

MBA program earn 65 percent more than they did before attending the school.

Joachim Becker, manager of recruitment for Eli Lilly Europe, said: "Many companies in Europe are becoming more open to hiring MBAs because they probably fit better into the Europe of the future. In most cases, they speak two languages, if not more, and they may already have some international work experience. It also gives you better-rounded candidates to promote and give responsibility to very quickly."

But many MBAs complain that European companies do not sufficiently appreciate their degrees.

"The MBA is a newer thing here," said Felix Tschudi, a Norwe-

| MBA Programs, European-Style | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|
| Country | Programs | Students | Costs | Notes |
| France | HEC, INSEAD, ESCP | 10,000 | \$10,000 | HEC is the largest |
| Germany | WU, HWRG, WU | 5,000 | \$8,000 | WU is the largest |
| Italy | Ca' Foscari, Bocconi | 3,000 | \$6,000 | Bocconi is the largest |
| Spain | IESE, IESE | 2,000 | \$5,000 | IESE is the largest |
| Sweden | HEC, HEC | 1,000 | \$4,000 | HEC is the largest |
| Switzerland | HEC, HEC | 1,000 | \$4,000 | HEC is the largest |
| UK | HEC, HEC | 1,000 | \$4,000 | HEC is the largest |
| US | HEC, HEC | 1,000 | \$4,000 | HEC is the largest |

gian student at Insead. "When you go looking for a job, many companies don't compensate you enough for having gotten your MBA."

Some European companies shun holders of the MBA, calling them

prima donnas who do not deserve the salaries they clamor for. German companies are among the most reluctant to hire MBAs, although that, too, is changing.

Several of Europe's oldest MBA

programs — Insead, IMD, and the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa, in Barcelona — were established with help from Harvard and used American case studies and many American teachers.

NOKIA: Japanese-Owned ICL Buys Finnish Data-Processing Company

(Continued from first finance page)
after it was taken over by Fujitsu last year. It was also denied access to three pan-European research projects as a result of the Japanese connection, though it was not asked to withdraw from two projects already under way.

The European Community has been engaged in an intense debate

in recent months about what, if anything, it should do to help its electronics industries meet the challenge from outsiders, especially Japan.

Edith Cresson, the new prime minister of France, has turned up the heat by openly advocating prompt action against what she sees as the Japanese onslaught.

Mrs. Cresson is currently reviewing a deal whereby the Japanese giant NEC would take a 5 percent stake in state-owned Bull, which reported huge 1990 losses earlier this year.

Many analysts say Mrs. Cresson will block the deal, in particular after the ICL-Nokia announcement. Until a couple of weeks ago,

Bull and Nokia had been negotiating a possible partnership.

"Personally I think it is akin to a witch hunt to say the Japanese are trying to gobble up the whole industry," said James Heal, industry analyst at the Hoare Govett brokerage, "but there should be no doubt that competition from Japan is going to increase fast."

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 High | 52 Low | Open | Close |
|--------|--------|-----------|------|-----|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100.00 | 98.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 98.00 | 98.00 |
| 120.00 | 118.00 | Microsoft | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 120.00 | 118.00 | 118.00 | 118.00 |
| 150.00 | 148.00 | Apple | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 150.00 | 148.00 | 148.00 | 148.00 |
| 180.00 | 178.00 | Oracle | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 180.00 | 178.00 | 178.00 | 178.00 |
| 200.00 | 198.00 | Novell | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 200.00 | 198.00 | 198.00 | 198.00 |
| 220.00 | 218.00 | Lotus | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 220.00 | 218.00 | 218.00 | 218.00 |
| 240.00 | 238.00 | Intuit | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 240.00 | 238.00 | 238.00 | 238.00 |
| 260.00 | 258.00 | Parsons | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 260.00 | 258.00 | 258.00 | 258.00 |
| 280.00 | 278.00 | Wang | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 280.00 | 278.00 | 278.00 | 278.00 |
| 300.00 | 298.00 | Unisys | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 300.00 | 298.00 | 298.00 | 298.00 |

| High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52 High | 52 Low | Open | Close |
|--------|--------|-----------|------|-----|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 100.00 | 98.00 | IBM | 3.20 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 98.00 | 98.00 |
| 120.00 | 118.00 | Microsoft | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 120.00 | 118.00 | 118.00 | 118.00 |
| 150.00 | 148.00 | Apple | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 150.00 | 148.00 | 148.00 | 148.00 |
| 180.00 | 178.00 | Oracle | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 180.00 | 178.00 | 178.00 | 178.00 |
| 200.00 | 198.00 | Novell | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 200.00 | 198.00 | 198.00 | 198.00 |
| 220.00 | 218.00 | Lotus | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 220.00 | 218.00 | 218.00 | 218.00 |
| 240.00 | 238.00 | Intuit | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 240.00 | 238.00 | 238.00 | 238.00 |
| 260.00 | 258.00 | Parsons | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 260.00 | 258.00 | 258.00 | 258.00 |
| 280.00 | 278.00 | Wang | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 280.00 | 278.00 | 278.00 | 278.00 |
| 300.00 | 298.00 | Unisys | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 300.00 | 298.00 | 298.00 | 298.00 |

Portugal Privatizes Insurer Alianca

The Associated Press

LISBON — The government Wednesday completed the privatization of the insurance company Alianca Seguradora by selling the state's 51 percent share in the concern for 6.69 billion escudos (\$45.6 million).

The sale was made in a special session on Portugal's stock exchange in Oporto. It was the third such sale since the government of Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva relaunched its ambitious privatization program earlier this month.

In Wednesday's sale, three partners — the French insurance company Union des Assurances de Paris, the Portuguese construction concern Magno SA and the state holding company Investimentos e Participacoes Empresariais SA — increased their stake from 30 percent to 60 percent, market officials said.

Legrand

The Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings, held in Limoges on May 21, 1991 and chaired by Mr. Francois Grappotte, approved the resolutions submitted.

The consolidated financial statements for 1990 showed sales of 9,239 million francs (up 6%), net income (Legrand's share) of 704 million francs (up 13.5%) and funds provided from operations of 1,420 million francs (a rise of 13%).

The Meeting approved the distribution of a dividend of 167.5 million francs, representing a dividend per share as follows:

- FRF 53.50 for ordinary shares, or FRF 80.25 with tax credit
- FRF 85.60 for preferred shares, or FRF 128.40 with tax credit

An interim dividend having been declared on January 31, the balance will be paid as from June 14, 1991.

In his speech, the Chairman indicated in particular that although the consequences of the current slowdown in the economy should not be underestimated, the Group has the resources needed to take advantage of the growth potential of its market, where it is now world leader.

For the first four months of the financial year, consolidated sales are up 1%. Excluding Brazil and adjusting for consolidation changes, i.e. without Molveno and Butler, the increase works out to 4.8%.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION:
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FERTILIZER TERMINAL IN PRIVATE SECTOR AT PORT QASIM

Port Qasim Authority invites Expressions of interest from experienced Fertilizer Terminal Operators, for the financing, construction, maintenance and operation of a Fertilizer Terminal under Built Operate Own and Transfer (B.O.O.T.) concept, at Port Qasim near Karachi.

The facilities would have a maximum (import and export) capacity of handling about 3.0 million tons of fertilizer per annum, and would be capable of handling vessels upto 50,000 DWT. The project would broadly consist of an specialised berth design capacity of 50,000/75,000 DWT ships for Fertilizer handling unloaders/loaders, conveyors, storage sheds and allied equipment and infrastructure. The project is estimated at a cost of about \$60 million.

Those interested in obtaining further details of the project are requested to provide a brief outline of their qualifications to undertake the project and address their enquiries to:

Chairman
Port Qasim Authority,
Karachi, PAKISTAN.
Tlx. No. 2633 QASIM PK.
Telefax No. 021-7737638.
021-7737639.

Telephone No. 021-7737601 (20 lines)

Expressions of interest should reach the above address within 30 days from the date of publication. It is understood that any interest expressed at this stage implies no commitment by any party.

(Afsar Din Talpur)
Secretary.

PID(Islamabad) Interglobe Communications

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Whose dream was a bag full of money.
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To the Holders of
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Distribution and Accumulation Units in Bearer Form

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned Fund hereby gives notice to all Holders of Short Term "A" Units issued in bearer form that with the consent of the Board of Directors the Trustee has exercised its powers under the Deed of Trust constituting the Fund to terminate the Short Term A Portfolio as of 28th June, 1991. Such termination is without prejudice to the continuation of the Long Term Portfolio and Short Term B Portfolio.

The net proceeds of the assets of the Short Term A Portfolio relating to Short Term "A" Units held in bearer form will be distributed among the Unitholders entitled thereto rateably in accordance with the number and type of Units held against production of the relevant Certificate(s).

Unitholders should present their Certificate(s) to the Trustee for payment at 28-34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, JE4 8NR.

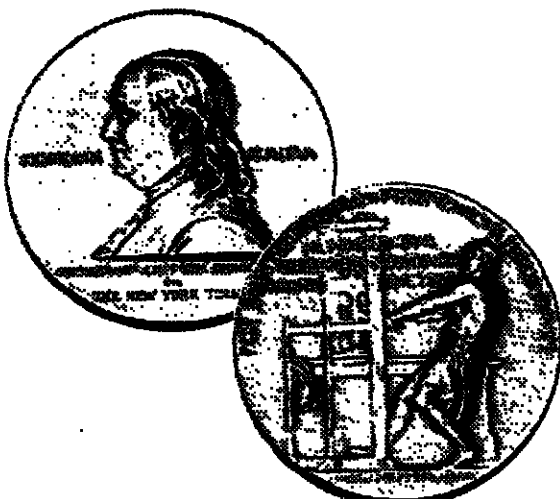
Following receipt by the Trustee of the relative Certificate(s) and payment of the final redemption proceeds each holder of Short Term "A" Units will cease to have any further interest in, entitlement to or claim against the Short Term A Portfolio of the Fund or the Trustee. Acceptance by holders of payment of the final redemption proceeds shall constitute a waiver by each holder of any existing claims which they may have against the Fund, the Trustee or any of their agents, officers or employees. Any final redemption proceeds not claimed from the Trustee by former Unitholders within twelve months of the date hereof will be paid into the Royal Court of the Island of Jersey at the expense and risk of such former Unitholders.

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Foreign Firms Lead U.S. TV Industry

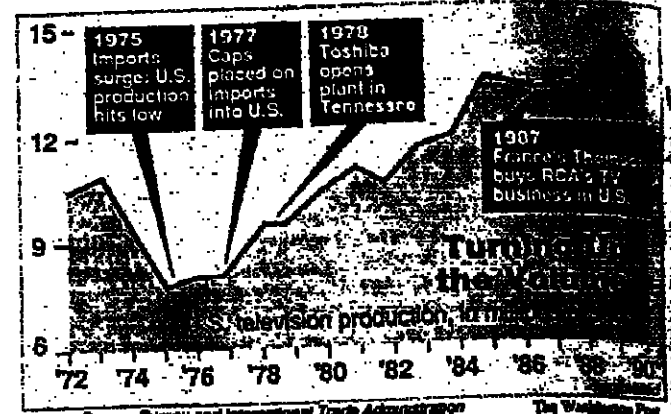
By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

LEBANON, Tennessee — Having battered the U.S. television-manufacturing industry toward oblivion with imports in the 1970s, foreign companies have been busily resurrecting it.

This unexpected revival can be seen here at Toshiba Corp.'s spotless plant in rolling central Tennessee, where Japanese and American managers supervise nimble-fingered workers as they turn picture tubes, cabinets and circuit boards

inching along assembly lines into smartly styled color-television sets. Two states and 200 miles (324 kilometers) away, in Bloomington, Indiana, the French government's wholly owned electronics giant, Thomson SA, is turning out sets with the famous RCA label at a former RCA plant.

This shift to foreign ownership triggers contradictory feelings among many Americans and is at the heart of a debate taking place in Washington. Although foreign investment means jobs and technology for Americans, some analysts



say far too little attention is being paid to long-term costs.

Asian companies — which make about half the TV sets sold in the United States — have kept many of their high-skilled and high-paying

jobs at home, according to executives at those companies.

To the extent that foreign companies keep the advanced jobs at home, those countries may have an edge over the United States in the development of new consumer products, such as flat-screen displays for TVs and computers, and possibly high-definition television.

Some 25,000 Americans work in foreign-owned TV-manufacturing plants in the United States today. Thomson of France builds more color sets in America than does American-owned Zenith Electronics Corp., the sole remaining U.S. mass producer of TV sets. Zenith makes many of its sets in Mexico.

Visits to the U.S. plants of two major foreign TV makers, Toshiba and Thomson, suggest that the impact of foreign ownership can vary greatly depending on the company involved, the commercial strategies of the country it represents and its level of technical development.

At Toshiba, the senior executive and quality-control director are both Japanese, though Americans hold high-level positions. At the larger and more highly automated Thomson facility, French citizens seldom put in an appearance.

Most of the 700-plus jobs at the Toshiba assembly plant, which opened in 1978, are low-skill jobs that pay an average \$8 an hour, not including benefits.

At the Thomson factory, the story is very different. Once owned by RCA Corp., the facility was taken over by General Electric Co. in 1986, then bought by Thomson in 1987. It is one of the most automated facilities of its kind in the world.

Although most of Thomson's 1,200 plant workers in Bloomington also are unskilled, earning an average \$10.25 an hour in wages, they include 150 American technicians who do such things as maintain robots that use suction-cup fingers to fit tubes into cabinets and tighten screws.

Thomson's share of the U.S. market is much bigger than Toshiba's 4 percent, hovering at 22 percent to 23 percent in recent years, according to TV Digest, a trade publication.

By far the biggest contrast between Toshiba and Thomson in the United States is their drastically different commitment to local research and development.

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NEDSCHROEF
Nedischroef Holding N.V.
has acquired
Die Vereinigte Schraubenwerke GmbH (VSW),
Germany.

The undersigned acted as
adviser to Nedischroef Holding N.V.

ABN AMRO
August 1990

The announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Hazlewood Foods plc
has acquired
Glenhead Food Products Ltd.
Edinburgh, The Netherlands.

The undersigned acted as adviser
to Glenhead Food Products Ltd.

ABN AMRO
December 1990

The announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**SCOTTISH
&
NEWCASTLE
BREWERIES plc**
has made a successful public offer for
CenterParcs

After AMRO and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited advised
at the request of the offeror and addressee to Scott & Morgan Grenfell Ltd.
in the transaction.

ABN AMRO **MORGAN
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January 1991

The announcement appears as a matter of record only.

RAET
RAET NV
has acquired
ACI Automation Centre International A.G.,
Switzerland.

The undersigned acted together with
Pieroni, Hoesly & Pomeroy N.V. as adviser to RAET NV.

ABN AMRO
November 1990

The announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**J. LYONS & COMPANY
LIMITED**
has sold shares of
Allied-Lyons PLC.

has sold
Beckers
Netherlands First Fund Holding N.V.
to its current management.

ABN AMRO
acted as sole financial adviser to J. Lyons & Company Limited.

ABN AMRO
January 1991

The announcement appears as a matter of record only.

By acquiring Jan Personee
KUY
SERVICES
has acquired a controlling interest in
Witenduro free-lance
from London.

The undersigned acted as adviser of Jan Personee.

ABN AMRO
February 1991

The announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Koninklijke Verkeade N.V.
has been acquired by
UB
UB (Holdings) Netherlands B.V.

The undersigned acted as sole adviser to
Koninklijke Verkeade N.V.

ABN AMRO
June 1991

The announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SAMAS-GROEP
Samas Group N.V.
has acquired
VF International Ltd.,
United Kingdom.

The undersigned acted together with
H.M. Rasmussen & Son Limited as
adviser to the Samas Group N.V.

ABN AMRO
May 1991

The announcement appears as a matter of record only.

HAZLEWOOD FOODS plc
through its subsidiary
HAZLEWOOD
INTERNATIONAL B.V.
has acquired
LULICKX BEHEER B.V.
Zandvoort, the Netherlands.

The undersigned acted as sole
and financial adviser to HAZLEWOOD FOODS plc
in the transaction.

ABN AMRO

ABN AMRO

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible]

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| 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 542 | 543 | 544 | 545 | 546 | 547 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 | 552 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 558 | 559 | 560 | 561 | 562 | 563 | 564 | 565 | 566 | 567 | 568 | 569 | 570 | 571 | 572 | 573 | 574 | 575 | 576 | 577 | 578 | 579 | 580 | 581 | 582 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 600 | 601 | 602 | 603 | 604 | 605 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 614 | 615 | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 | 646 | 647 | 648 | 649 | 650 | 651 | 652 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 657 | 658 | 659 | 660 | 661 | 662 | 663 | 664 | 665 | 666 | 667 | 668 | 669 | 670 | 671 | 672 | 673 | 674 | 675 | 676 | 677 | 678 | 679 | 680 | 681 | 682 | 683 | 684 | 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 | 690 | 691 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 695 | 696 | 697 | 698 | 699 | 700 | 701 | 702 | 703 | 704 | 705 | 706 | 707 | 708 | 709 | 710 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 714 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 718 | 719 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 744 | 745 | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 754 | 755 | 756 | 757 | 758 | 759 | 760 | 761 | 762 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 766 | 767 | 768 | 769 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 780 | 781 | 782 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 788 | 789 | 790 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 795 | 796 | 797 | 798 | 799 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 810 | 811 | 812 | 813 | 814 | 815 | 816 | 817 | 818 | 819 | 820 | 821 | 822 | 823 | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 829 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 | 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 | 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 860 | 861 | 862 | 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 | 870 | 871 | 872 | 873 | 874 | 875 | 876 | 877 | 878 | 879 | 880 | 881 | 882 | 883 | 884 | 885 | 886 | 887 | 888 | 889 | 890 | 891 | 892 | 893 | 894 | 895 | 896 | 897 | 898 | 899 | 900 | 901 | 902 | 903 | 904 | 905 | 906 | 907 | 908 | 909 | 910 | 911 | 912 | 913 | 914 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 | 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 | 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 930 | 931 | 932 | 933 | 934 | 935 | 936 | 937 | 938 | 939 | 940 | 941 | 942 | 943 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 | 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 959 | 960 | 961 | 962 | 963 | 964 | 965 | 966 | 967 | 968 | 969 | 970 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 974 | 975 | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 980 | 981 | 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 | 989 | 990 | 991 | 992 | 993 | 994 | 995 | 996 | 997 | 998 | 999 | 1000 |
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1991

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE | 52w High | 52w Low | P/E O |
|----------|------|---------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----------|---------|-------|
| 100% | 54 | Barilla | | | 27 | 22 | 17% | 15% | 17% + |
| 100% | 116 | Bovine | | | 22 | 22 | 10% | 15% | 15% + |
| 50% | 116 | Boys | 750 | 43 | 22 | 22 | 12% | 15% | 15% + |
| 50% | 75 | Brown | | | 22 | 22 | 12% | 15% | 15% + |
| 30% | 126 | Scotch | 12 | 63 | 11 | 56 | 16% | 14% | 14% + |
| 40% | 126 | Salmon | | | 11 | 22 | 10% | 14% | 14% + |
| 100% | 54 | Scotch | | | 11 | 22 | 10% | 14% | 14% + |
| 100% | 54 | Scotch | | | 11 | 22 | 10% | 14% | 14% + |
| 100% | 214 | Serv | 4 | 12 | 11 | 173 | 10% | 14% | 14% + |

[illegible]

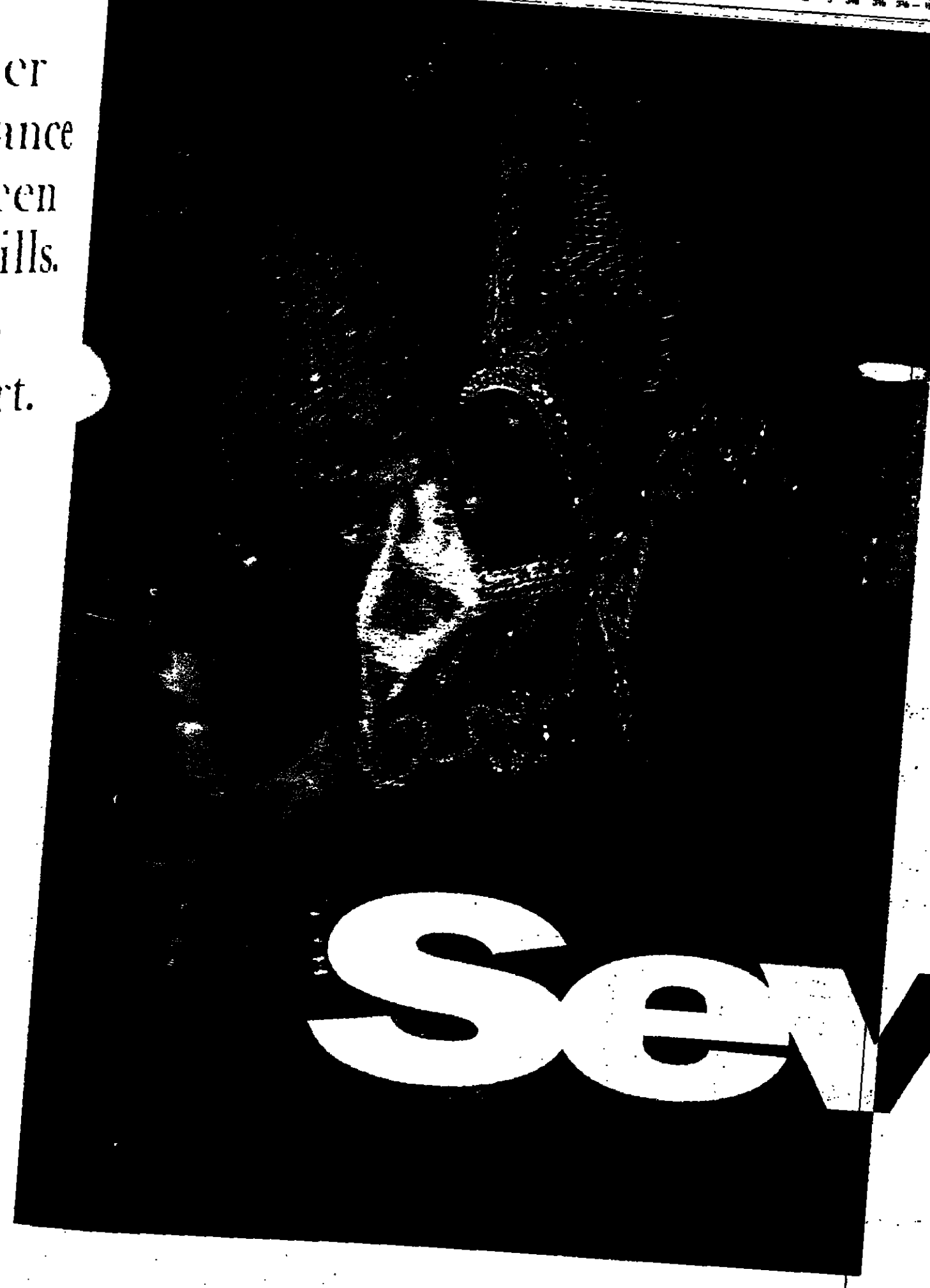
| 12 Month | Div | Yld | PE | 52 Wk High | Low | P.M. Ch |
|----------------|-----|-----|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| High Low Stock | | | | | | |
| 3 1/2 1/4 | 100 | 100 | 459 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | — |
| 7 1/2 1/4 | 100 | 100 | 1 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | — |
| 7 1/2 1/4 | 100 | 100 | 24 | 4 | 4 | — |
| 7 1/2 1/4 | 100 | 100 | 24 | 4 | 4 | — |

| TS Month | High Low | Moist | File | Yld | PF | Stk |
|----------|----------|-------|------|-----|----|----------------|
| 23rd | 24" | PGEHV | 2.2 | 8.6 | - | 14 20" 20" 20" |
| 26th | 20" | PGEHT | 2.2 | | | |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------|------|
| 32 | Amount | | |
| 100 | High Low Stock | Div Yld | Size |

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GLINT

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NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

| 12 mos | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1933-34 | 1934-35 | 1935-36 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | 1941-42 | 1942-43 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1948-49 | 1949-50 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 | 2027-28 | 2028-29 | 2029-30 | 2030-31 | 2031-32 | 2032-33 | 2033-34 | 2034-35 | 2035-36 | 2036-37 | 2037-38 | 2038-39 | 2039-40 | 2040-41 | 2041-42 | 2042-43 | 2043-44 | 2044-45 | 2045-46 | 2046-47 | 2047-48 | 2048-49 | 2049-50 | 2050-51 | 2051-52 | 2052-53 | 2053-54 | 2054-55 | 2055-56 | 2056-57 | 2057-58 | 2058-59 | 2059-60 | 2060-61 | 2061-62 | 2062-63 | 2063-64 | 2064-65 | 2065-66 | 2066-67 | 2067-68 | 2068-69 | 2069-70 | 2070-71 | 2071-72 | 2072-73 | 2073-74 | 2074-75 | 2075-76 | 2076-77 | 2077-78 | 2078-79 | 2079-80 | 2080-81 | 2081-82 | 2082-83 | 2083-84 | 2084-85 | 2085-86 | 2086-87 | 2087-88 | 2088-89 | 2089-90 | 2090-91 | 2091-92 | 2092-93 | 2093-94 | 2094-95 | 2095-96 | 2096-97 | 2097-98 | 2098-99 | 2099-00 | 2100-01 | 2101-02 | 2102-03 | 2103-04 | 2104-05 | 2105-06 | 2106-07 | 2107-08 | 2108-09 | 2109-10 | 2110-11 | 2111-12 | 2112-13 | 2113-14 | 2114-15 | 2115-16 | 2116-17 | 2117-18 | 2118-19 | 2119-20 | 2120-21 | 2121-22 | 2122-23 | 2123-24 | 2124-25 | 2125-26 | 2126-27 | 2127-28 | 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China's Avon Ladies Tap Into a Boom

Guangzhou, China — By day she designs sewerage systems for the Guangzhou city government. In her spare time she slips into a red skirt and black sweater, flashes a dazzling smile and becomes an Avon lady.

"This job really brings out the best in me," said Fu Xiaoshu, 38, whose sales pitch has helped Avon Products Inc. exceed its most optimistic forecasts since arriving six months ago in Guangzhou, capital of China's richest province, Guangdong.

U.S.-based Avon, the world's largest cosmetics company, claims to be the only concern, foreign or domestic, authorized to sell directly to the Chinese public.

Its success in Guangdong indicates the huge appetite for foreign consumer goods that could be awakened when the market-oriented policies championed by the southern coastal province, and Western ideas, spread to the rest of the country.

"It was crazy," said the company's sales director, Samantha

Kong, an ethnic Chinese from Malaysia. "In our first month of sales we sold more than six months of stock. People were clamoring for our products but they were all gone."

Knocking on doors like their counterparts in the United States and Europe and selling a similar mix of make-up and skin-care products, Avon's Chinese saleswomen have produced winning results.

"At first they were attracted to us by a desire for beauty training

and knowledge," Ms. Kong said, but "Once they've tasted profits, it becomes addictive."

Ms. Kong said her sales force had mushroomed to 3,500 women. The top earners take in monthly commissions of \$2,500, three times the average annual income in Guangdong, and seven times the national average.

Ms. Fu earns a more modest \$80 a month for her part-time work, which is still twice her pay from a research institute. Her sales pitch is an appeal to West-

ern ideas of beauty that have crossed into Guangdong from capitalist Hong Kong.

When the first Avon ladies stepped out in their high-heeled shoes in November last year, company executives predicted 1991 sales of \$1.5 million. They have now doubled that forecast and say \$4 million is possible.

However, projected sales this year would be less than 10 percent of the value of sales in Japan, Avon's largest Asian market, and 20 percent of those in the Philippines, a company spokesman in Hong Kong said, without giving detailed figures.

But Avon and its joint-venture partner, the Guangzhou Cosmetics Factory, expect to make a small operating profit in 1992 and the company expects China to eventually become its biggest Asian market.

Avon Products reported a net profit of \$18.3 million for the first quarter of 1991, up 20 percent from the same 1990 period, and credited strong international sales for the advance.

China Boosts Shantou Trade Zone

Agence France-Press

HONG KONG — China has approved the expansion of Shantou, one of its four main special economic zones in southern China, to urban areas, a semi-official Chinese news agency reported in Hong Kong on Wednesday.

The Chinese State Council recently passed the enlargement resolution — the third since the zone was set up in 1981 — in a bid to enhance development of the city as a foreign trade base, the China News Service said.

From November, the Shantou Special Economic Zone will cover an area of about 234 square kilometers (90 square miles), compared with 52.6 square kilometers allocated by the state in 1984. In 1981, the zone covered only 1.6 square kilometers.

Calls Grow in Japan To Let In Some Rice

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Some of Japan's most influential politicians have publicly declared their support for partly opening the country's rice market to imports.

Their statements over the past few days have been echoed by others who have strongly hinted that Japan is ready to compromise.

According to commentary in the press here, the statements are aimed at building a political consensus for the move, demanded by the United States and opposed by Japan's powerful farm lobby.

"The debate seems to have shifted from 'if' to 'when,'" said a U.S. diplomat.

Although ending Japan's ban on rice imports would barely put a dent in the U.S. trade deficit, it is regarded as important by Washington because it could help break an impasse over protectionist agricultural policies that is threatening to wreck the global trading system.

In Washington's view, if Japan allowed some imports of rice it would help prod the European

Community into being more flexible about opening its agricultural market to foreign products. That could help to resurrect the Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The recent spate of calls for rice-market liberalization started with Shin Kanemaru, the chief power broker of the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

Early last week, Mr. Kanemaru made headlines when he asked: "What will happen to the Japanese economy if our rice policy aggravates trade squabbles with the United States and leads that nation to shut out our automobiles, machinery and electronics products?"

This past weekend, Takeo Nishio, chairman of the governing party's decision-making executive council, said on television that the rice market should be partly liberalized once measures have been devised to help rice farmers.

The Kaidanren, a powerful organization of corporate chiefs, has passed a resolution calling on the government to compromise on rice to save the GATT talks.

| Investor's Asia | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Hong Kong Hang Seng | Singapore Straits Times | Tokyo Nikkei 225 | | |
| 3000 | 1800 | 27500 | | |
| 3450 | 1400 | 25000 | | |
| 3100 | 1200 | 22500 | | |
| 2750 | 1000 | 20000 | | |
| 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | | |
| Exchange | Index | Wednesday Close | Provisional Close | % Change |
| Hong Kong | Hang Seng | 3625.39 | 3594.78 | +0.85 |
| Singapore | Straits Times | 1545.59 | 1541.59 | +0.26 |
| Sydney | All Ordinaries | 1497.80 | 1518.20 | -1.34 |
| Tokyo | Nikkei 225 | 25495.41 | 25390.67 | +0.41 |
| Kuala Lumpur | Composite | 632.22 | 630.30 | +0.30 |
| Bangkok | SET | 809.25 | 810.33 | -0.13 |
| Seoul | Composite Stock | 612.33 | 613.80 | -0.24 |
| Taipei | Weighted Price | 5713.59 | 5939.17 | -3.80 |
| Manila | Composite | 1183.40 | 1167.15 | +1.39 |
| Jakarta | Stock Index | 396.50 | 402.73 | -1.55 |
| New Zealand | Barclays | 1475.00 | 1498.96 | -1.56 |
| Bombay | National Index | 649.06 | 651.54 | -0.38 |

World Bank Considers Australian Dollar Bond

Sydney — The World Bank is considering an Australian dollar bond issue now that limits on foreign borrowing in Australia have been relaxed, bankers said Wednesday.

They said the bank, the world's largest nongovernment bond issuer, was likely to lead other international banks into the Australian bond market this year. The first issue was likely to be made this year, the bankers said, but timing would depend on the pricing and the local market's ability to handle currency and interest-rate swap transactions related to the issues.

"I wouldn't be surprised to see something in the next month or so," said a fund manager with a large domestic institution.

Japan Warns France Over Cresson's Remarks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan warned France on Wednesday that its new prime minister, Edith Cresson, should tone down her criticism of Tokyo or risk damaging relations, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The Foreign Ministry summoned France's ambassador, Loic Hennequin, to lodge a protest against recent remarks by Mrs. Cresson that Japan was an unfair trader and had destroyed the U.S. car industry, the official said.

Nagao Hyodo, director-general in charge of European affairs, told the ambassador: "We cannot help but be shocked by the remarks of Prime

Minister Cresson... and believe that (they) are unsuitable for the development of friendly Japan-France relations."

"We fear that her comments, if repeated, could lead the people of our two countries in the wrong direction and have a detrimental effect on friendly ties," Mr. Hyodo said.

Since her appointment two weeks ago, Mrs. Cresson has repeatedly attacked Japan, saying it had taken over the world's photographic industry, forced its own people to pay high prices at home to finance cheap exports and had sealed off its home market to foreign competition.

(Reuters, AFP)

Seoul Aims to Make Crop Competitive

Reuters

SEOUL — The government plans to restructure rice farming to make it more competitive, but will not seek to open the market to imports, a senior governing party official said Wednesday.

Rice farming, long a highly sensitive political issue here where farmers make up one-fifth of the electorate, is heavily subsidized by

the government and as an industry is highly resistant to change.

Measures being weighed include expanding acreage per family, establishing a development bank and encouraging crop diversification.

But proposals to boost mechanization, increase research and development and introduce a structural reform program, could backfire on the planners, economists say.

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INDONESIA AND CANADA: Project Director Sulawesi Regional Development Project

The Sulawesi Regional Development Project is a cooperative project of the Government of Indonesia, the Government of Canada (GIDA) and the University of Guelph. The University of Guelph, through the University School of Rural Planning and Development, is providing assistance to support this Project. The Project was established in 1984. Phase II has commenced and involves a Canadian contribution of \$34.2 million. This includes a \$24.9 million University of Guelph contract for technical assistance and training, scheduled for five years. Fourteen long-term advisors work for the Project in Indonesia. The Project's basic objective is to strengthen the capacity of Sulawesi planning institutions to carry out regional and rural development planning for the benefit of rural people.

A Project Director is sought for the duration of the Phase II contract (currently to 1995). This senior management position will also involve a contractual faculty position at the University of Guelph, for up to 50% of the incumbent's time. The individual, to be based in Guelph and travel extensively to Indonesia will have the following responsibilities:

- Project Director Responsibilities:**
- provide advice, selected technical input and long-term direction in project policy with respect to institutional development and regional and rural development planning and implementation strategy, paying particular attention to the policies of the Government of Indonesia, GIDA, and the University of Guelph.
 - manage the following positions reporting to him/her: Field Director, Research Associate and Senior Project Administrator.
 - work closely with GIDA and Indonesian project representatives at all levels.
 - participate in the final selection process for long-term and short-term staff.
 - responsible to the Vice President Academic for the overall direction of the contract and the technical assistance being provided to Indonesia.

- Project Director - Faculty Responsibilities:**
- provide intellectual leadership for the Project in international rural development planning.
 - maximize learning from the Project by encouraging related teaching, research and publication.
 - foster academic linkages between the Project and the University.
 - conduct a course(s) in rural planning and development or related areas, and contribute to graduate supervision at the University of Guelph.

The following qualifications are preferred:

- Technical:** Graduate degree in regional or rural development planning or a related discipline; interest and competence in institutional strengthening and sustainable development; in-depth knowledge of Indonesia and fluency in Bahasa Indonesia; project management and leadership experience; related teaching and research experience; experience working in international rural development projects; knowledge of key Canadian international agencies.
- Personal:** Ability to relate to all interested parties involved in the project from rural people to senior officials and staff; ability to lead a diverse team; flexibility in personal life to allow for unexpected and extensive travel; flexibility in personal and professional matters.
- The Project Director will be based at the University of Guelph, will spend substantial blocks of time in Indonesia, and will work with the Project Office in Ujung Pandang (Sulawesi) responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Project.

Level of remuneration for this senior professional/academic position will correspond to qualifications and experience.

The deadline for applications is 5:00 EDT, Monday, June 17, 1991.

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. The appointment is subject to final budgetary approval.

The University of Guelph is committed to an Employment Equity Program that includes special measures to achieve diversity among its faculty and staff. We therefore, particularly encourage applications from qualified aboriginal Canadians, persons with disabilities, members of visible minorities, and women.

Applications should be forwarded to:

Dr. R.J. McLaughlin, Chair,
Search Committee
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103 Johnston Hall
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SPORTS

Williams Leads Blazers Back From Brink

The Associated Press
PORTLAND, Oregon — The Portland Trail Blazers returned to the old standby, defense and rebounding, to stave off elimination in the Western Conference final of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

The Blazers had a 52-33 advantage in rebounds, 26-9 on the offensive boards, and the Lakers committed 17 turnovers as Portland won, 95-84, on Tuesday night to cut Los Angeles' lead in the best-of-seven series to 3-2.

Los Angeles still can wrap up its eighth conference title in 10 years and advance to an NBA final showdown against Chicago with a victory Thursday night in the Forum in Inglewood, California, where the Blazers were blown out twice over the weekend.

Portland, the defending conference champion and owner of the NBA's best regular-season record, 63-19, is trying to become the first team in league history to come back from a 3-1 deficit.

Jerome Kersey led five Blazers in double figures with 20 points and nine rebounds. Clyde Drexler added 19 points and Terry Porter scored 17, 12 in the second half. But it was Buck Williams, with 13 points and 16 rebounds, who was mainly responsible for pulling his team back from the brink.

"Buck was really intense before the game," Drexler said. "He was very quiet, and that's very unusual for Buck. So I knew he was going to come out like a maniac."

Williams got seven of his rebounds in the third quarter, when the Blazers outscored the Lakers, 28-18, to take control of the game.

"Buck was awesome," said the Trail Blazers' coach, Rick Adelman. "He was everywhere."

Magic Johnson scored 29 points and made four 3-point shots for the Lakers, but he was only 3-of-14 from the field after making his first five shots. James Worthy, bothered by a left ankle sprained in the first quarter and by Williams' defense, finished with 12 points.

The Blazers, who trailed by as many as eight points in the first half, took control by outscoring the Lakers, 28-18, in an intense third quarter that saw five ties and three lead changes.

The Trail Blazers ended the quarter with an 11-4 run for a 75-68 lead and the Lakers got no closer than five in the last period as the Blazers finally began getting some of the easy shots that had been denied them most of the series.

The Lakers took a seven-point lead in the first quarter as the Blazers started off with the same icy shooting that plagued them last weekend. They missed five of six free throws in the last five minutes of the half and the Lakers held a 50-47 lead at intermission.

There were 17 turnovers in the intense first 24 minutes, 10 by the Lakers.

Worthy said he plans to play Thursday, but the team's doctor, Stephen Lombardo, said the injury's severity wouldn't be known for 24 hours.



Magic Johnson, pressed by Terry Porter, sought help but found little from the other Lakers.

The Defending Chumps and Portents for '92

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Detroit Pistons finished the NBA playoffs like defending champs instead of defending champs. And the man ultimately responsible for it is Chuck Daly, who has been named to coach the U.S. team in the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona.

If Daly holds to the same disgusting theories of physical intimidation and miserable sportsmanship that the Pistons displayed against the Chicago Bulls, including and especially the fourth and final game of the Eastern Conference final Monday, then the U.S. Olympic Committee should rethink its choice.

The Pistons went out kicking and whining. Kicking at their opponents, the Bulls, who were as classy as the Pistons were crass, and whining at the officials, even after committing the most flagrant violations.

And then Monday afternoon at home in Auburn Hills, Michigan, the players on the Pistons' bench, with seconds to go and their team down by some 20 points, rose and walked off the court to the locker room before the game was over! It was a miserable display of sportsmanship, but it was consistent with their play during the game. It was one of the ugliest examples of basketball in memory.

And when the Pistons left, they walked right past the Bulls' bench, with not so much as a nod at the other team's players, which, included, of course, Michael Jordan, who deserves at least a low five from anyone who plays or watches basketball, and Scottie Pippen, who took sickening physical abuse from people like Dennis Rodman, Mark Aguirre, Bill Laimbeer and William Bedford.

THE PISTONS, who cultivated the nickname the "Bad Boys," had beaten the Bulls in the playoffs for the last three years and in doing so were able to push the Bulls around. But not this time. "We've matured," Jordan had said. "And we aren't going to let them throw us off our game with their cheap shots."

That's just what transpired. In each of the games, the Bulls whipped the Pistons decidedly. No game, however, was more one-sided than Game 4. And when the Pistons saw the last vestiges of their dreams of "Three-peat"

going out the window, they acted with the desperation of bullies. They were charged with three flagrant fouls in Game 2, and one flagrant foul and four technical fouls Monday. In a play that was shown on numerous television replays, Pippen drove for the basket and was snatched from the front by Laimbeer, then banged in the back by Rodman. Rodman then pushed him into the stands.

Another time, Pippen was on the floor scrambling to retrieve a ball, and called a timeout. Rodman kicked him in the head.

It was heartening to see Pippen, who had developed a reputation in Detroit for being a "soft" player, in Chicago, is translated as a "finer" player, never lose his cool, or his smooth ability.

Rodman has been voted the defensive player of the year. In Monday's game, he was the most offensive player, too, and didn't have to score a point to achieve that distinction.

He wasn't alone. When the lumbering James Edwards was faked out on a Jordan drive and fell, he had no other hope to stop Air other than to grab his ankle. Whether Rodman or Edwards are aware of this, such stuff can break people's bones.

Aguirre, meanwhile, threw a high elbow here, and Bedford whacked someone there, and though the referees called fouls, they didn't throw anyone out of the game. And they should have.

AND THEY should have gone to the coach, and told him to tell his people that this was professional basketball and not an audition for organized crime.

Daly had also said the team was no longer the Bad Boys. "In fact," he said, "I'd like to see them play even harder than they have."

Harder is not quite the same as dirtier. Despite the high price of his talent, it is still the dapper coach's job to organize and maintain his team. He is responsible for the players. One time is one thing. But it was a pattern of misconduct, as clear as a pick-and-roll.

The Pistons were too good for all that. Or ought to have been. The game, certainly, is too good for that. And when the Pistons in their puerile behavior left the court, the coach should have blocked their path. He should have said: "Game's not over yet. Get back there and sit down."

Daly didn't. His team disgraced not only itself, but the NBA. Next year he will be coaching a team wearing jerseys with "U.S.A." on them. It is a sobering thought.

Tarkanian's Job At UNLV In Peril

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The recent publication of photographs showing three former University of Nevada-Las Vegas basketball players in the company of a convicted sports-wager fixer may be the final blow to a fragile marriage between the university and its basketball coach, Jerry Tarkanian, according to a top university official.

Although there is no evidence of wrongdoing by Tarkanian, the photos have further tarnished the reputation of the university's basketball program and raised questions about his ability to control his players.

"It certainly isn't going to help it," said a university official who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "Tark is still an institution here, but he's not the institution he once was."

A Rio-to-Whitbread Love Story

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — Nance Frank fell in love with a flyer 14 years ago, and she has been trying to make things work ever since.

It all started, appropriately for a romance, in Rio. She was racing a Laser in the harbor when the ocean racer Flyer pulled in on its way to victory in the 1977 Whitbread around-the-world race.

"I saw this gorgeous boat come sailing into the harbor," Frank said, "and my heart just stopped."

All thoughts of the race gone, she sailed over for a closer look. It was love.

She knew where she wanted to be — sailing a gold-plate ocean racer in the quadrennial Whitbread challenge. That night she began planning how to get there.

Frank made it to the starting line for the 1989 race, but the last-minute withdrawal of a major sponsor forced her to abandon the effort. Two years later, undaunted and better organized, she has set up the U.S. Women's Challenge — an all-female crew that plans to race a maxi-class 80-footer (24.38 meters) in the 1993 Whitbread.

Research for the boat has begun but designing will not start until November, when the Whitbread Committee issues the final rules on safety and ratings. Work on the hull is scheduled to begin early next spring and the boat's launching is set for July 1992.

The idea, Frank said, "is to wait long enough so no one can get a technological jump on you but still have enough time to work the bugs out of the boat."

Why the added problems and expense of a maxi, rather than the 57-footer used in the 1989 attempt?

"It's never been done before," Frank said. "Women have never taken on a race in a maxi. It's the only way to cross the line first."

A full training schedule for the crew is under way, including participation in the Rolex regattas, Cowes Week, various maxi events and other major races this year and next.

Frank is dividing her time between racing and recruiting sponsors. She has lined up cash or in-kind contributions from several corporations, including British Telecom, Sony Corp. of America and Rothmans.

The task may be daunting, but achieving a seemingly impossible goal is nothing new to Frank.

She earned her first boat, when she was 10, by collecting conch shells along the beaches of Key West, Florida, where she was born and raised, and selling them to local merchants.

After graduating from the University of Florida in 1970, she went to Chile and then Switzerland, where she worked as a translator in Basel. Fluent in Spanish since childhood in Florida, she added German.

She headed for the Mediterranean, where she worked on charter boats and yacht deliveries and continued to build her language bank with Italian. She now speaks six languages: English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

But Frank remained fascinated by South America.

After a couple of years, she was sailing in Rio de Janeiro when she remained until Flyer blew in and changed her mind. As she began planning what to do, one of the items on her list became a trip around Cape Horn set off almost immediately in a chartered wooden boat without an engine.

She had tried rounding the Horn once before, sailing off from Chile, but was stalled on the lake Navarino by adverse winds and a lack of funds, she talked herself into a translating job.

On her second try, she made it around Cape Horn but not without incident. Her boat "pitch-poled" was thrown stern over bow, losing the rig. The almost the equivalent of an airplane losing its wing at 30,000 feet. If you can walk away you have done a good job. Frank was able to walk away.

Later, she went around the Horn with a French couple. On that voyage, her French became fluent, you wanted to eat, it was a incentive," she said.

She concentrated on expert on big boats, once earning a \$10,000 gold-plated trophy by beating the team she could beat him to the of the mast. Eventually, she got a U.S. Coast Guard master's license.

She has spent the last 11 years sharpening her racing skills, winning the 1985 and 1986 Women's Caribbean Championships and 1985 St. Thomas Rolex Cup.

Finally, success seemed at hand. She was to be the navigator, a British 58-footer with all-female crew, for the 1989 Whitbread race. But when it looked like the Maiden project would not have enough financial backing — \$3 million to \$5 million to sail a Whitbread boat in 1989 — decided to mount her own effort.

With little time and no money, she managed to get hold of a 57-foot ocean racer Italy and have it shipped to the United States, where she and her group got the boat equipped through fund-raisers and donations from equipment manufacturers. She attracted some of the top women sailors in the United States for the crew, including Debbie Dempsey, the only American woman to hold a merchant marine master's license, Linda Stearns, the only woman to operate her own boat.

But Frank still needed a major sponsor, which materialized, and the effort died. Ironically, the Maiden project managed to weather its financial difficulties and completed the race, finishing 18th.

Now Frank and her crew are at work again, trying to race in a maxi-class boat, and picking up backing of influential sailing enthusiasts, including Walter Cronkite, who has made a video promoting effort to potential corporate sponsors.

And just why might a corporation want to sponsor such a quest? Frank points to the popularity of Whitbread race and says, "The '90s is the woman decade. A company that sponsors us will be a marketing leader."

Then she adds: "Europeans have been sponsoring sailors for 500 years. Look at Queen Isabella, sponsored Columbus, and the whole world knows she is."

BOOKS

MAO II

By Don DeLillo. 241 pages. \$19.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Sven Birkerts

IF Don DeLillo is not recognized as the leading American novelist, then he is just a few quibbles short. It will happen. The man is brilliant and daring, tense with intuition. No one else can do the police in so many different voices. "It's just a feeling of there's something wrong," says a character, and it's dead-on. Never mind that his people are flat, or that his plots dissolve at times into vague patches of shimmer. DeLillo has something we cannot do without: nerve. He stalks our atomic landscape like a human geiger counter, and his books come at us clicking.

"Mao II" is DeLillo's 10th novel and it is one of his best. The basic features will be familiar to his readers immediately: terrorists and conspiracies, obsession with media images, characters who act like survivors of a future that hasn't yet arrived and relentlessly one-sentence snapshots that tell us what we really think about our times. "Mao II" is also DeLillo's strongest statement yet about the crisis of crisis: that we are living in the last violent twilight of the individual, that "the future belongs to crowds."

"All plots tend to move deathward," quipped the author in his 1985 novel,

"White Noise." This plot is no exception. But death here carries a different weight. For Bill Gray, the protagonist, a writer of Pynchonesque recusiveness, has already removed himself from the world out there. He lives in his circuit of words, writing and revising, and refusing to publish. A young man named Scott, an admirer of his two early books, takes care of Gray's earthly needs. The master is free to drink, smoke and brood.

As the novel begins, however, Gray has granted permission to a photographer named Brita to visit him in his seclusion to do a "shoot." His explanation? "Well it's a weariness really, to know that people make so much of this. When a writer doesn't show his face, he becomes a local symptom of God's famous reluctance to appear."

This one contact precipitates others and, before long, Gray has agreed to his editor's request that he take part in a hush-hush hostage-release ploy. The writer is to appear at a press-conference in London; at the same moment, in Beirut, a terrorist sect will release a Swiss UN worker who has been taken hostage. Publicity is the aim, but, as always in DeLillo, aims contort into disasters. Gray learns that Abla Rashid, the terrorist leader, wants the real Bill Gray. And, with predictable unpredictability, he starts traveling east to his fate.

The plot is nowhere near so linear. Indeed, if there is a problem with this novel, it's formal. The tension that gathers around Gray dissipates towards the end and the final pages feel unfocused.

Still, DeLillo keeps busy with his secondary characters. He shuffles in scenes and subplots featuring Brita, Scott and a New England, Karen. There is always a new angle, a new window onto a world in its paterfamilias of transformation.

And the future belongs to crowds. The crowd motif is threaded through the work in a hundred ingenious ways. We see the gathering masses in China, at soccer games, at a collective Moonie wedding, at Khomani's funeral. The images flow at us through TV screens, via photographs, in endless reproductions of faces by Wachtel (the title refers to the artist's silk-screen of Chairman Mao). The novel fills up with eerie intimations of masses in formation.

Gray emerges as the apotheosis of a dying breed — the writer pledged to individuality. He and his kind are becoming superfluous, and his perceptions of the truth ring with bitter irony. "What terrorists gain," says Gray at one point, "novelists lose. The degree to which they influence mass consciousness is the extent of our decline as shapers of sensibility and thought. The danger they represent equals our own failure to be dangerous." The making of sentences has given way to the heading down of sentences; as individuality expires, morality becomes a chimera.

Sven Birkerts is completing "American Energies: Essays on Fiction," to be published next year. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the first deal, shown in the diagram the Prime Minister of Iceland Steingrímur Hermannsson unaccountably failed to appreciate, as West, the significance of his spade eight. He might have doubled one no-trump, but choose to pass and lead the diamond five.

The defense took five diamond tricks and West shifted to a heart. Dummy's

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| NORTH (O) | | EAST | |
| ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♠ A K J 7 6 | ♠ A K J 7 6 | ♠ A K J 7 6 |
| ♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♥ A K J 7 6 | ♥ A K J 7 6 | ♥ A K J 7 6 |
| ♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♦ A K J 7 6 | ♦ A K J 7 6 | ♦ A K J 7 6 |
| ♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♣ A K J 7 6 | ♣ A K J 7 6 | ♣ A K J 7 6 |
| Neither side was vulnerable. The | | West led the diamond five. | |
| North | East | South | West |
| 1♠ | 1♥ | 1NT | Pass |
| 2♦ | 2♣ | 2♦ | Pass |

queen lost to the king, and East cashed the club ace. He continued with his remaining club, and the question was whether South could make the rest of the tricks and escape for down one.

After South had taken two club tricks, ending in his hand, this was the position:

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| NORTH | | EAST | |
| ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♠ A K J 7 6 | ♠ A K J 7 6 | ♠ A K J 7 6 |
| ♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♥ A K J 7 6 | ♥ A K J 7 6 | ♥ A K J 7 6 |
| ♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♦ A K J 7 6 | ♦ A K J 7 6 | ♦ A K J 7 6 |
| ♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 | ♣ A K J 7 6 | ♣ A K J 7 6 | ♣ A K J 7 6 |
| Neither side was vulnerable. The | | West led the diamond five. | |
| North | East | South | West |
| 1♠ | 1♥ | 1NT | Pass |
| 2♦ | 2♣ | 2♦ | Pass |

On the club ten, West threw a spade, believing that his hand was unimportant. But it landed East in trouble when a spade was thrown from the dummy. East also gave up a spade, and South scored the last trick with the spade three. But East-West still had a plus score, and plenty of match points. The Prime Minister soon departed, perhaps worrying more about the spade eight than about the destiny of Iceland.

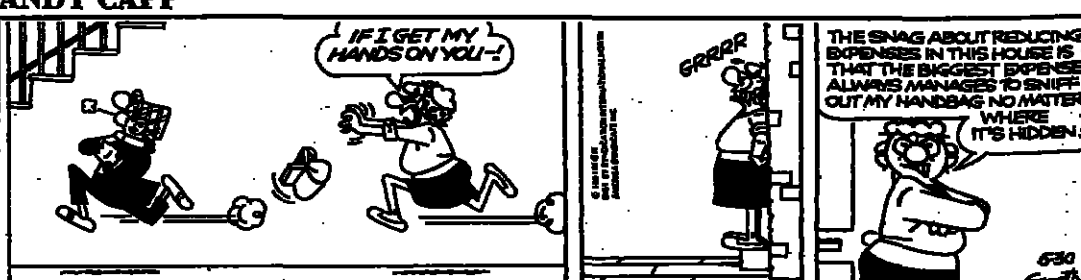
PEANUTS



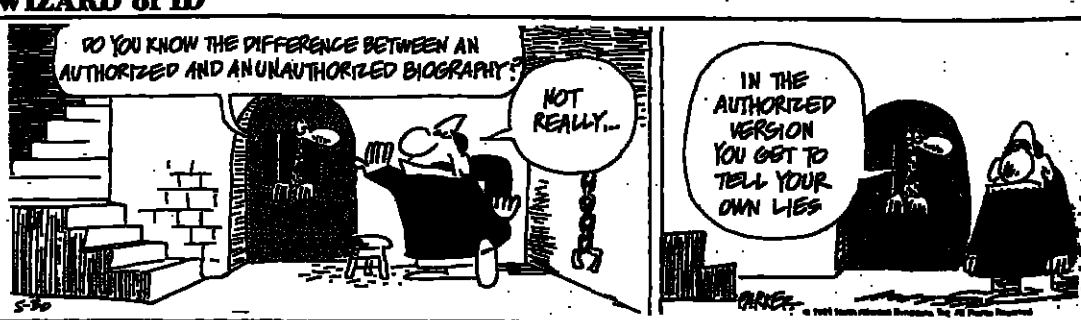
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



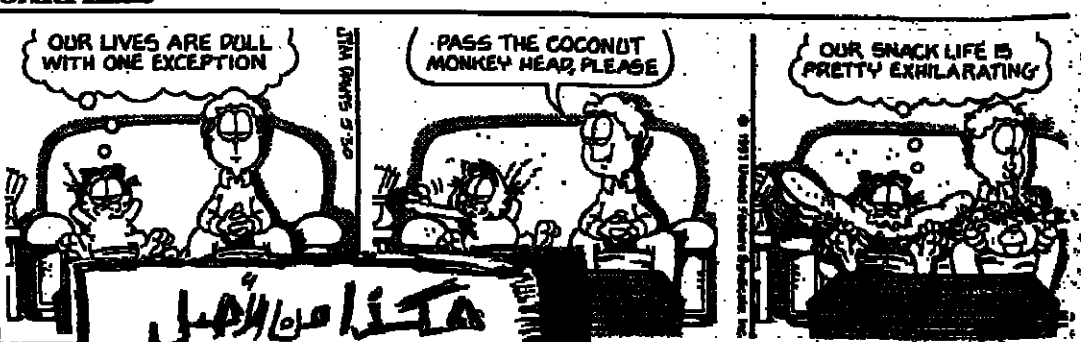
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



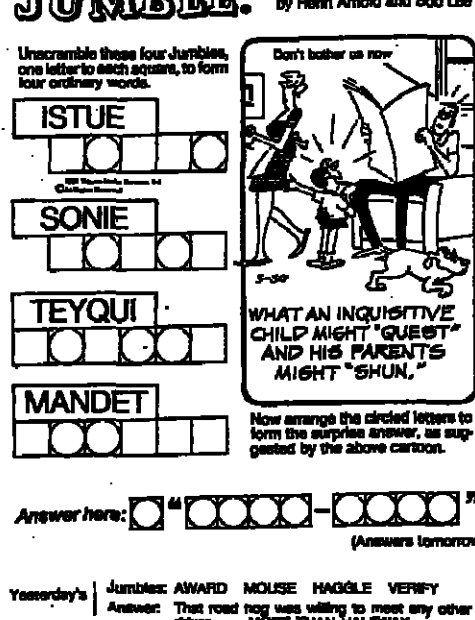
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Becker Survives, Bruguera and Sánchez Don't

By Nick Stout

PARIS — Todd Woodbridge, a policeman's son from New South Wales whose biggest moments in tennis have been in doubles, squandered a chance Wednesday to make some history at the French Open.

He ran Boris Becker through five sets and more than four hours. But Becker, who taped his right thigh midway through the match, recovered when it mattered to win, 5-7, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

The young Australian was not so devastated that he overlooked the positive aspect of the match: He had played well against a formidable opponent.

"I've got to come away from this match not getting too disappointed in myself or too disheartened," he said.

As Woodbridge and Becker were dueling on the outside court, Jimmy Connors was entertaining the Center Court crowd in a thriller against Ronald Agénor, the one-time "Haitian Seaxion" who got to the quarterfinals here in 1989.

Connors, at 38 the oldest player in the tournament, drew on a second wind and beat Agénor, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4. Ranked No. 324 after having played only three matches in 1990, Connors has said

that he wants to be a "factor" again in tennis and break into the top 100.

"Whether I win or not is irrelevant," he said. "I know it's going to take time. But I've never walked away from a challenge."

Connors's next challenge will be Michael Chang, who settled an old account Wednesday by beating Lars Jönsson of Sweden, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

"I played him four years ago in the Sunshine Cup, and he beat me, 2 and 1, on clay," Chang said, referring to a juniors tournament in Miami Beach. "I knew it was going to be a long match and a tough match."

Although the tournament was spared an upset of its No. 2 seed, it lost two contending clay-courtiers

FRENCH OPEN

when Sergi Bruguera retired with a backache and Emilio Sánchez fell to Jacob Hlasek.

The main beneficiary of their departures was Andre Agassi, who beat Petr Korda, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. The only seeds left in Agassi's half of the draw are Becker, Guy Forget and Chang, and none would get in his way before the semifinals.

Agassi's next opponent will be Patrick McEnroe.

Woodbridge, 20 and ranked No. 39, lost his final opportunity to overcome Becker when he squandered a break point at 4-4 in the fifth set.

"I'm obviously very disappointed," Woodbridge said, "because I had a chance. But I've never walked away from a challenge. I think if I can keep improving and working on my game I can play up to the standard of the top players."

He had been ahead, 3-1, in the third set before Becker turned the match around.

"I don't know how I won today," said Becker, who refused to talk about his thigh. "I don't know what happened between 3-1 in the third and 4-4 in the fifth."

Woodbridge knew. "He was making a lot of errors," he recalled. "At one stage I only had to hit the ball back in the court and he would make an error. But all of a sudden he changed. He started serving better and hitting the ball better. I thought, 'Oh, he's coming at me again and I've got to adjust.'"

Bruguera, 30, the Spaniard who beat Korda in the final at Monte Carlo and was highly regarded here, was leading Omar Camporese of Italy by 6-1, 6-2, 4-6, when he had to call it quits.

"I tried to win the third set," Bruguera said. "I thought that maybe after 48 hours it would feel better. But when I lost the set I had to quit because I couldn't have played another one."

Bruguera, whose ranking has risen from No. 28 to No. 5 since January, said his doctor suspected a disk problem and would take X-rays.

"Each time I put force on my right foot I lost my strength, and I couldn't play normally," he said. "Bruguera has had a busy day. This was his seventh tournament since early April. He won two, reached the final of another and the semifinals of another. On Wednesday, he was playing his 28th match in less than two months."

"I was disappointed because I was playing my best tennis and was in good shape physically," said Bruguera, whose availability for the Spain-U.S. Davis Cup series in July is now in doubt.

"When you're working your ranking to be one of the top 10 in the world, your concern when you're playing well is just to play as much as you can," Agassi said. "With the ranking system that the ATP has now, it encourages you to play as much as you want without being penalized if you lose. So it's hard to blame him."

"But I think that once you get into a position where you can see yourself winning a Grand Slam tournament, you should approach it much differently."

In the women's draw, Stefani Graf, Mary Joe Fernandez, Katerina Maleeva, Nathalie Tauziat and Arantxa Sánchez Vicario all won, to nobody's surprise, in straight sets. (See Scoreboard.)

Belgrade Captures Soccer Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARI, Italy — Red Star Belgrade captured the European Club Champions' Cup here on Wednesday night, defeating Olympique Marseille, 5-3, following a penalty shootout.

The penalties were kicked after the regular 90 minutes of play and two 15-minute overtime periods ended in a goalless draw in the sold-out San Nicola stadium.

Red Star became the first Yugoslav team to win the most prestigious European club tournament, succeeding A.C. Milan, and only the second from Eastern Europe.

Stevan Buharić was the first East European team to win the cup in 1986, when they beat Barcelona, also on penalties after a goalless game.

It took the American League's hottest pitcher to halt the winning streak of the league's hottest team. Scott Erickson cooled off the Texas Rangers' bats and ended their 14-game winning streak Tuesday night.

Greg Gagne led off that inning with a slow grounder between first base and the mound, which Guzman quickly fielded, only to find that Palmiero had not covered first to second by Gladden, and he scored on Kirby Puckett's single.

Puckett also drove in Gladden with a sacrifice fly in the fifth. The Rangers' biggest threat came in the seventh when leadoff batter Denny Walling walked and Jeff Huxton was safe on an error by second baseman Knoblauch.

But Knabughery forced Huxton at second, Palmiero grounded out to Walling holding at third and Ruben Sierra struck out.

Red Sox 6, Yankees 2. In New York, Roger Clemens three-hit the Yankees over eight innings, and Luis Rivera homered and drove in three runs.

In his previous three starts, Clemens had given up 23 hits and 15 earned runs in 20 innings. He



Sergi Bruguera, left, was struck down from the back with a 6-1, 6-2, 4-6 lead on Omar Camporese. Michael Chang felt better after beating Lars Jönsson in five sets.



Michael Chang felt better after beating Lars Jönsson in five sets.

Twins' Erickson Stops Rangers, Wins 7 in Row

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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Good News: Ryan's Back

ARLINGTON, Texas — Although finally beaten, the Texas Rangers got some good news: Nolan Ryan would return to the mound Wednesday night after 15 days on the disabled list.

The 44-year-old Ryan went on the disabled list because of problems with his right shoulder that arose following his record seventh no-hitter May 1 against the Toronto Blue Jays.

But there was more bad news, too. As Ryan came off the list, starting pitcher Bobby Witt took his place with what doctors suspected was a torn rotator cuff. More tests on his right shoulder were to be made, but Witt, the team's winningest pitcher last year, will be out at least a month.

Greene 3-Hits Expos As Encore to No-Hitter

The Associated Press

Tommy Greene wanted most to prove that his no-hitter was more than a fluke. He did.

Five days after pitching his 2-0 no-hitter in Montreal, Greene threw a three-hitter against the visiting Expos on Tuesday night at Philadelphia won, 12-0.

Greene thought he pitched even better this time. In his no-hitter, he walked seven. In the rematch with Dennis (Oil) Can, Greene walked none.

"I had better command of my off-speed pitches and my breaking balls," Greene said. "That made a big difference."

Greene (4-0) got a chance to break into the rotation only because of an injury to Danny Cox. In three starts this season, including six scoreless innings May 1 against San Francisco, Greene has given up five hits and no runs.

Delino DeShields lined a single to center field to lead off the game. DeShields was caught stealing, but Marquis Grissom doubled to center. Greene then struck out Ivan Calderon and got Ron Hassey on an infield out to end the inning.

Darvin Fletcher, a rookie who caught Greene's no-hitter, hit a three-run homer in the fifth inning.

SIDELINES

Intruder at Indy 500 Dies in Crash

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — A man who apparently wanted to test his driving skills at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway was killed Wednesday when the pickup truck he was driving crashed into a truck parked on the track to stop him.

Police said the man, in his early 30s, drove onto the track shortly after the gates opened at 7 A.M. and made three or four laps before he was spotted and a maintenance worker drove a pickup truck onto the straightaway and blocked the center of the track, then waved his arms to stop the driver as he came out of the curve. Police said the man "just kept on coming at a high rate of speed and made no attempt to slow or stop."

United Gives Robson New Contract

LONDON (Reuters) — Bryan Robson, who this month coached Manchester United to victory in the European Cup Winners' Cup soccer tournament, signed a new two-year contract with the club Wednesday.

David Platt has been offered the job coaching the first division team Luton, where he began coaching in 1978.

For the Record

Riders in Wednesday's third stage of the Tour of Britain cycle race were directed down a farm road when a directional arrow swung around in the wind, forcing a restart after only 11 kilometers.

Larry Kernen of the London Monarchs was voted coach of the year by his peers in the WLAIF, it was announced Wednesday.

John Aldridge, the Irish international soccer player, said he intends to quit Real Sociedad because his children are unhappy in Spain. (Reuters)

Ian Young, 27, of Britain became the 157th victim of the Isle of Man Tourist Trophy motorcycle circuit when he was killed Tuesday in a 192 kph crash during practice Tuesday, race organizers said. (UPI)

NFL players got a new chance to sue for free agency when a federal judge in Minneapolis threw out the league's labor antitrust exemption. The league said it would appeal. (AP)

The Pittsburgh Penguins, the new NFL champions, will not be sold, said their owner, Edward J. DeBartolo Sr., even though he has lost \$25 million in the 14 years he has owned the franchise. (UPI)

Jim Marshall, who played for the NFL Kansas City Chiefs in the 1970s, was charged with five counts of embezzling in connection with his duties as a vice president of a bank in Pascagoula, Mississippi. (AP)

Quotable

• Jockey Eddie Delahoussaye: "Why don't the fans yell at the horse instead of the jockey?"

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|------------------------|----|----|------|--------|
| American League | | | | |
| Seattle | 25 | 18 | .581 | — |
| San Diego | 23 | 20 | .534 | 2 1/2 |
| Los Angeles | 22 | 20 | .524 | 3 1/2 |
| Baltimore | 21 | 21 | .500 | 4 1/2 |
| New York | 18 | 24 | .429 | 6 1/2 |
| California | 14 | 28 | .333 | 10 1/2 |
| Minnesota | 13 | 29 | .311 | 11 1/2 |
| National League | | | | |
| San Francisco | 23 | 15 | .605 | — |
| St. Louis | 22 | 16 | .579 | 1 1/2 |
| Atlanta | 21 | 17 | .556 | 2 1/2 |
| Los Angeles | 20 | 18 | .526 | 3 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 19 | .500 | 4 1/2 |
| San Diego | 18 | 20 | .474 | 5 1/2 |
| Montreal | 17 | 21 | .444 | 6 1/2 |
| Chicago | 16 | 22 | .421 | 7 1/2 |

Yesterday's Line Scores

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|------------------------|---|---|------|-------|
| American League | | | | |
| Seattle | 2 | 0 | .667 | — |
| San Diego | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 1/2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Baltimore | 1 | 1 | .500 | 3 1/2 |
| New York | 0 | 2 | .000 | 4 1/2 |
| California | 0 | 2 | .000 | 5 1/2 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 2 | .000 | 6 1/2 |
| National League | | | | |
| San Francisco | 2 | 0 | .667 | — |
| St. Louis | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 1/2 |
| Atlanta | 1 | 1 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | .500 | 3 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | .500 | 4 1/2 |
| San Diego | 1 | 1 | .500 | 5 1/2 |
| Montreal | 1 | 1 | .500 | 6 1/2 |
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | .500 | 7 1/2 |

Tennis

French Open

| Men's Second Round | Score |
|---|-------|
| Omar Camporese, Italy, def. Sergi Bruguera, Spain, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. | |
| Michael Chang, Taiwan, def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |

Women's Second Round

| Men's Second Round | Score |
|---|-------|
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
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| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |
| Andre Agassi, U.S., def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. | |

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
BALTIMORE — Paul Brantley Anderson, outfielder, from 15-day disabled list. Called up Tuesday.

MILWAUKEE — Activated Ted Higuera, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Called up Tuesday.

CHICAGO — Activated Steve Wilson, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Called up Tuesday.

LOS ANGELES — Activated Alfredo Griffi, shortstop, from 15-day disabled list. Called up Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS — Activated Steve Wilson, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Called up Tuesday.

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| DENMARK | 8001-0001 |
| FRANCE | 02-556-0200 |
| FRANCE | 8000-100-10 |
| FRANCE | 19-0001 |
| FRANCE | 001-199-220-0010 |
| FRANCE | 0180-0010 |
| FRANCE | 00-800-1311 |
| HUNGARY | 00-36-0711 |
| ITALY | 172-1011 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 0-800-0111 |
| NETHERLANDS | 00-022-0111 |
| NORWAY | 050-12-0111 |
| SWEDEN | 020-785-0111 |
| SWITZERLAND | 046-05-0011 |
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| U.K. | 0800-89-0011 |
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ART BUCHWALD

Scents of Power

WASHINGTON — It's happening more and more. Whenever I go into a department store, I have to run the gamut of beautiful models spraying perfume at me. I feel as if I am being attacked with fragrant-smelling Mace.

These people do not work for the store but are employed by the various perfume houses who obviously hope that after they douse you with the perfume, you'll buy barrels of it for a loved one, or use it to attract somebody who could be.



Buchwald

This is what took place the other day. I walked into the main entrance of Dumbold & Klein when a most attractive model yelled, "Stop, or I'll fill you full of Thinning Ozone."

"Don't shoot," I begged. "I'll do anything you want me to, providing it's almost within the law."

"I'm going to slap your wrist, but I must warn you that Ozone has been known to drive men into fits of passion, from which there is no return."

Seurat Drawing Stolen in Paris

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — (The Cocher de France) (The Coachman), a drawing done by Georges Seurat in 1887, has disappeared from a major retrospective of the 19th-century artist's work at the Grand Palais.

The 24.5-by-21-centimeter (9.75-by-8.25-inch) drawing is on loan from the private collection of Hugues Beres, a Paris dealer in Impressionist and Modern Masters, who said that the theft, while carefully thought out, appeared to be pointless. "Over here and anywhere in the Western world, the drawing is virtually unsaleable. Anyone in the art world familiar with Seurat drawings will be aware of the existence of this one and of its owner's identity."

More than half of an exhibition's budget of \$2.8 million is devoted to security, officials said. The exhibition runs through Aug. 12 before going to New York.

"Don't do it," I said. "I have an appointment with my dentist this afternoon, and he gets upset when I wiggle in the chair."

As the model raised her bottle, another young woman raced up with her flask and sprayed me first.

The Ozone lady erupted in anger. "He was mine," she cried. "I had him in my atomizer as soon as he walked through the door."

"Baloony. He was standing in the neutral zone," the second declared. "Anyone's fair game in the aisle next to the costume jewelry counter."

"What did you spray on me?" I demanded to know.

"It's called Designated Lover. The person who wears this will never have to go home alone."

"Don't believe her," the Ozone lady whispered. "Her perfume is made from recycled cabbage leaves. It will drive away the one you love."

The other saleslady said to her, "If Designated Lover wasn't the most costly perfume in the Western world, I'd spill it all over your panties."

I didn't know what would happen next. Then I looked around and saw eight beautiful women, all with tasseled atomizers, coming toward me. I was surrounded.

"Please," I pleaded. "Don't spray. My wife will never believe me when I explain to her why I smell like the Philadelphia Madam."

One lady said, "I'm going to spray Nailed Panda on your earlobe. Tell me what you think."

"I can't hear you if you spray perfume in my ear," I told her.

A model stepped forward holding a Gucci scarf.

"What's that for?"

"We're going to put you against the wall and give you a smell test."

"Can I at least have a last cigarette?"

"Smoking is not allowed in the store."

I heard a voice say, "Ready, aim, fire."

A dozen squirts of perfume hit my face, my chest and my arms.

Only then did they take the blindfold off and allow me to buy a pair of socks, which is what I went into the store for in the first place.

By Lena Williams

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — You're standing in the back of a crowded elevator. The elevator stops at your floor and you say "Excuse me," but the people to "ward the front of the car don't budge. Do you shrink "Getting off" and elbow your way to the front or meekly ride to the next floor?

A co-worker has the phone to his ear and his eyes on the computer screen. Should you hover over the desk and thumb through the morning paper or just plunge right into conversation?

Your child needs a set of No. 2 pencils for school and the stationery store has none. Why not take a batch from office supplies?

The situations illustrate how the atmosphere in the workplace has changed from one of formality to one of laissez-faire.

Abraham Zalesnik, a psychoanalyst and the Manhattan professor emeritus of leadership at the Harvard business school, traces the changes to the 1960s when traditional values and manners came under fire.

"Corporate America experimented with the idea that letting it all hang out was a means of achieving harmony in the office," Zalesnik said.

"Then came the computer culture and a new wave of authority in which corporations were encouraged to be less hierarchical and more egalitarian, which was supposed to increase participation in the organization by producing a higher comfort level by eliminating or minimizing symbols of authority."

The results were a more informal workplace where everyone, from the chairman down to the receptionist, was on a first-name basis; where employees shared everything from the workload to lunch; where jeans with jackets and ties were as commonplace as three-piece suits. But somehow familiarity began to breed contempt.

"Whenever I'd address my boss, he'd always say, 'What?' said a paralegal who works in a midtown Manhattan law firm.

"Once, he called upon me and I responded the same way, with a 'What?' and he accused me of sounding hostile."

Among the most commonly



Nieder Aon

voiced gripes about both managers and employees were these:

• Starting the day with a request (or a demand) rather than with a "Good Morning."

• Viewing an open door as an invitation to walk in and sit down.

• Routinely leaving desks or offices without informing anyone of whereabouts.

• Dropping trash on the floor and leaving it for the maintenance crew to clean it up.

• Believing that paychecks are compensation enough and that there is no need for pleases and thank-yous for jobs done or services requested.

Letitia Baldridge, one of America's leading arbiters of manners, found bad manners and offenses so widespread in large corporations in the early 1980s that she wrote "Letitia Baldridge's Complete Guide to Executive Manners" (Rawson Associates, 1985).

"There were a lot of self-help books telling you how to get rich," she recalled in a recent telephone interview from her Washington office. "There was nothing to tell you

how to behave on your way there."

In 1983, upon releasing his book "The New Office Etiquette" (Poison Press), George Mazzei said, "There has been a breakdown in business manners and people are realizing they can no longer deal with the constant rudeness which became a part of the business world when crude young people became superstars."

Judith Martin, who writes the "Miss Manners" column, said, "The opposite of manners is not informality. The problem is, and it is not confined to the business world, that there is a lessening commitment to the idea of good manners."

The situation has created considerable confusion in the workplace. "People can't really tell their friends from their business associates, but people who are thrown together for business purposes are your colleagues," Martin said. "There are misunderstandings that result from this, like the person who is hit by the 15th office collection for someone they hardly know."

Lois Tansey, director of advisory services for the Ethics Resource Center, a Washington-based nonprofit group that works to build society's ethical foundation, said that for the best reasons, managers don't want to enforce arbitrary values on people. "So there are those people who think their own personal values are just fine. When businesses moved toward more informal structure and empowering workers, it was fine. But perhaps it's gone a bit too far. Now businesses are setting higher standards for behavior and their employees."

Baldridge agreed, saying, "I'm getting calls all the time now, four or five calls a day, from corporations requesting seminars. Employees are dying for values, manners. This is the antithesis to the trend of the 1980s, a reaction to it. The recession and the Persian Gulf war have helped us think about these human values."

Still, the subject of manners is given only cursory study by most professional business schools and colleges. An exception is the Katharine Gibbs School, now celebrating its 80th year.

Teaching professional and personal etiquette is necessary, "but it just doesn't happen," said Jim Otten, the school's director. "We still have a dress code, not only for clothing, but hair, makeup, nails and perfume. In terms of business etiquette, we address this in numerous courses in office procedure, professional development, business language and speech."

Earlier this month, 92 De Paul University students received a lesson in corporate etiquette when the school gave an etiquette dinner at the Drake Hotel in Chicago to help students prepare for business meals.

"We chose the menu with difficulty in mind, to give students experience in situations they may not have considered," said Jane A. McGrath, De Paul's director of career planning and placement. (Like how to dispose of fish bones, the dinner's main course.)

"Competition for jobs is fierce and the little things can make the students stand out."

The students were advised to avoid discussing argument-provoking subjects such as war and religion during business socials, not move around the room while holding a cigarette or a cigar and to be polite, even to someone who annoyed them.

So what should a person do on a crowded elevator? How do you approach a colleague who appears to be busy? Is it ever proper to take extra office supplies? Here is some advice:

Regarding elevator etiquette, Baldridge advises: "Everyone at the very front of a crowded car should automatically get off when the doors open, even if they are not at their destination floor."

Baldridge notes that if someone comes to your desk and you are on the telephone or engrossed in your work trying to meet a deadline, you should make a quick nod of acknowledgment and say something like: "Glad to see you; be with you in a minute," or wave the visitor into a seat by your desk. On the other hand, the visitor should stick a note on the desk or telephone, saying "Please call me."

When it comes to taking home some office supplies, the experts agree: Avoid the temptation and just say "no," thank you.

PEOPLE

Melia Takes Final Bow At N.Y. Philharmonic

At N.Y. Philharmonic

Festooned with flowers and confetti, Zubin Mehta walked off the stage at Avery Fisher Hall, his arm around his concertmaster, Giam Di Stefano. With that he took his last bow as music director of the New York Philharmonic. His last performance was one of the opulent blockbusters in which he has always shone, Arnold Schoenberg's "Gurrelieder." The performance marked the end of Mehta's 33rd season with the orchestra. After the intermission and before the curtain closed, a parade of speakers paid tribute to his accomplishments. Mayor David N. Dinkins said, "I speak for 6 million New Yorkers and millions of visitors to this city when I say that at your departure we will feel a great loss." In a telegram, President George Bush called Mehta "a man of the people."

President Václav Havel has invited the American rock star Paul Simon to give a concert in Prague to celebrate the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since 1968. Simon, who first visited the country last year as an official election observer, will perform in a Prague soccer stadium on June 25. He is now on a European tour. The French Riviera town of Fréjus has named a request by Simon to perform in the town's Roman arena on June 2 as part of a tour of France. Mayor François Leotard said he has a concert by the pop star at the beach. Fréjus would hold several other concerts this year, but not in the arena.

Queen Elizabeth II's yacht, Britannia, picked up a Cuban refugee on a raft off the Florida Keys, the U.S. Coast Guard reported. The yacht was returning to Europe from the United States, without the queen aboard, when the Cuban refugee was rescued near South Florida Key.

David Rockefeller Jr. and his 300 friends, dignitaries and artists are sailing around Alaska to celebrate Rockefeller's 50th birthday. The New York philanthropist and education advocate said the excursion commemorates the Edmund Harriman expedition of 1899. The 10-week trip began in Ketchikan on May 18 and will end in Kodiak.

Queen Elizabeth II's yacht, Britannia, picked up a Cuban refugee on a raft off the Florida Keys, the U.S. Coast Guard reported. The yacht was returning to Europe from the United States, without the queen aboard, when the Cuban refugee was rescued near South Florida Key.

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TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT HEADING

Appears on page 17

PERSONALS

MAY THE SACRED HEART of Jesus be adorned, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us. Saint Jude, writer of letters, pray for us. Saint John, brother of the hope, pray for us. A.E.

THANK YOU AGAIN SACRED HEART of Jesus and St. Jude for again answering our prayers. MGG.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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